NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,780—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1896.
[TEN PAGES.]

CHUBB'S SIX LEVERS
DETECTOR LOCKS
FOR
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.
PERFECT IN ACTION;
HIGHLY FINISHED; AND CHEAP.
BOMBAY AGENT:
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th „
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 21, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE via KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavi, in the foregoing or any order Weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 3rd Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 3rd Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 5th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 3rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 29th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4255	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October „
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st „ „
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. „
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Regliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. "VINCENZO FLORIO" ....17th Sept., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 19, 1896

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FOR SALE.

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Care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

1896—SHOOTING SEASON—1896.

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CAREFULLY AND SKILFULLY LOADED ACCORDING TO THE WELL-KNOWN "FIELD" INSTRUCTIONS.

LOADED WITH
CURTIS AND HARVEY'S AND PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE'S WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE POWDERS
SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY, LIMITED,
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ELEY'S BROWN CASES,
Per 100, Rs. 10. Per 1,000, Rs. 90. Cash.

GUNS, RIFLES, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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TAKEN as liqueur after meals, PAPARIDINE instantly relieves all sense of fulness, and, in a few days, the digestive organs regain their normal condition.

Testimonials from all parts of India.

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LIVER AND SPLEEN.

THESE two Organs, when out of order, cause untold MISERY to residents in Tropical Climates.

LIVER and SPLEEN MIXTURE, prepared for the last thirty years from the original formula of a well-known Bombay Physician, has proved itself invaluable, and holds its own against all the recent introductions of MODERN MATERIA MEDICA. It gives "THE LIVER" just the stirring up it requires, and relieves sufferers from "SPLEEN" in an incredibly short time.

Price Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

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ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

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ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
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4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
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CAN BE PROCURED FROM
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
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THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(FOUNDED 1847.)

HAS ACQUIRED THE BUSINESS OF THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.,

COMBINED FIGURES:

ASSETS......£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME......£250,000 INTEREST......£100,000

NO SHAREHOLDERS.

ALL THE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

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ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
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"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors.) Charlton, London, England, or to

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Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.,

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
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CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

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GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

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THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June last, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1896, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 21st August, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Hubli, on and after MONDAY, the 21st September, 1896, on production of the Share Certificates to our Representative there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1896.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 10TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on TUESDAY, the 22nd September next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

2ND.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To sanction the question of Messrs. John and Company's bonus.

5TH.—To settle the question of working the Looms.

A. JOHN & Co., Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 18th August, 1896.

WALKING STICKS.
CROOK—
—HANDLES
☞ PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VISHWANATH VISHNU BAPAT, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RAMCHANDRA VISHNU BAPAT and GANESH VISHWANATH BAPAT, two of the Executors named in the Will..................Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

T. KERR ANDERSON,
The 25th day of August, 1896.
Messrs. RAMCHANDRA VISHNU BAPAT and others,
Petitioners in person.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS.
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
FOR THE
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 double-barrel breach-loading 12 bore gun with water-proof cover.

1 slide valve model engine with thermometer, barometer and clock.

A few pairs of gentlemen's Balmoral brown lace boots.

1 hunting and one pony saddle.

An invoice of bentwood furniture, consisting of rocking and low chairs, children's chairs, towel horses, revolving office chairs and piano stools, tables, children's chairs convertible into perambulators.

1 set of dinner service in 29 pieces, 6 silver salt cellars, also teak and blackwood furniture such as sofas and easy chairs, double and single almyras, wardrobe, marble table, teapoys, cabinet hatstand, writing table, &c.

By order of the concerned—

H T-C B—3373-1—1 case containing new pattern garden engine.

The property of G. Price, Esq.

1 brass-bound mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 pneumatic tyred safety bicycle.
1 bay waler mare broken to harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the store yard of Messrs. Hill, Son, and Grenan, next to the Victoria Hotel, opposite the Prince's Dock—

One powerful steam winch so connected that it can be made to run any small factory such as a small bone, saw, or flour mill or work as a steam winch, one new small integrator capable of grinding 6 tons per day, besides other parts of bone-crushing machinery, one condemned steam-launch boiler, one large boat, repairable, one gig, one jolly-boat in good order, several large and small cog wheels, belt, pullies, &c., a small quantity of old scrap iron, old wire rope, brass turnings and filings, old rope, powras, a few large lignum vitae sheaves, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture of the latest design consisting of drawing-room suites, handsome cabinets, strong-made single and double mirror door-almyras, ottomans, fancy table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF FOUR SECOND-HAND THROSTLE FRAMES AT THE NEW GREAT EASTERN MILLS, CHINCHPOOGLI.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogli, by order of the Agents, New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Hassonally Mahomedally Bamboat—

4 second-hand throstle frames.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BALES OF CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Agents, the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mohunlal Tullockchund—

3 bales each 30 pieces stripe drill, 11lbs., 24½ in., 40 yards.
20 „ 30 „ plain „ 11lbs., 24½ in., 40 „
22 „ 50 „ plain Thana cloth, 7lbs., 25in., 24 yards.
30½ „ 50 „ „ „ „ 7¼lbs., 27in., 24 „
12 „ 50 „ Dobies „ „ 8lbs., 27 in., 24 „

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Haridas Shivjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 14th proximo, at 2-30 p.m.

Gold ornaments called kantli, gujras, sanklas, chunakanthi, bangles, googri, foolhar, thorias, troti, tanmania, jarmar, mandalias, chowkies, vedlas, nose-rings, tiko, finger rings, ivory choodi with gold foil, &c.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 16 OF 1895.
PEROJBAI
vs.
KOOVERBAI and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the tenement and building standing thereon, admeasuring 2097-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Lohar Street, near the Dooker Bazar, Marine Lines, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2774, Street Nos. 373-75, Lohar Street, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage and the house of Kharsedjee Dadabhoy Bhownaggree, on or towards the west by sweepers' passage and house of Pestonjee Jewanjee Mistry, on or towards the north by a public passage leading to the oart, called Churney Wady, and on or towards the south by the Lohar Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE TOOLS AND PLANT, &c.

Under instructions from Major S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M.W.D., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., at Mazagon Defences Yard, consisting of unserviceable iron tanks, iron blocks, jimcrow, anchors, pieces of iron rails, and girders, old iron scraps, gratings, door and window shutters, boards, drawers, empty casks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY RICH AND VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows:—

On account of the concerned—

A rare collection of very rich and valuable fine art, oil-paintings in magnificent gold frames, consisting of landscape sceneries, historical subjects. The above paintings were exhibited in the Deansgate Art Galleries, Manchester Spring Exhibition.

Now on view.

N B—Gentlemen who wish to decorate their drawing-rooms are requested not to lose this opportunity.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

WANTED.

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE, KARACHI, SIND.

WANTED from 1st January 1897, a VICE-PRINCIPAL for the above College. Salary Rs 400 per mensem, rising by four annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 500 per mensem. The subjects taught by the Vice-Principal are Logic and Moral Philosophy, History and Political Economy. Candidates must be graduates of a recognised English or Indian University, must have had experience in teaching, and must not have exceeded 40 years of age. Their applications must be accompanied by testimonials as to their capacity, good character, and educational experience.

Applications, which will be received up to 15th October, 1896, must be addressed to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
D. J. Sind College Board, Karachi.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.

27th July, 1896.

ABERDEEN WHISKY
SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th August, 1896.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THERE are seven MATCHES, an aggregate Voley firing Competition and a Simultaneous Match to be competed for during the months of September to December, 1896. Particulars may be obtained from all Commanding Officers of Volunteer Corps or from Hon. Sec., I. V. R. A., Calcutta.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS SOCIETY

AN EXHIBITION of PICTURES, WORKS of ART, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., will be held in Poona, OPENING on the 28th SEPTEMBER. Prospectus on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

THE GUZERAT FEEDER RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882).
Capital Rs. 10 Lakhs into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.
(With power to increase the Capital).
Office of the Company—Opposite KARANJA GARDEN,—AHMEDABAD.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining SHARES are requested to send for the Prospectus from the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI TRICUMLAL & Co., at Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

NOTICE.

FROM 29th AUGUST, 1896, and until further notice, the TIMINGS of TRAINS over the RUTLAM-UJJAIN EXTENSION will be ALTERED as follows:—

DOWN TRAIN.				UP TRAIN.			
Stations.		39 Mixed.		Stations.		40 Mixed.	
		H.	M.			H.	M.
R.-M. Ry. D. Trn.	A	8	43	I. M. Ry. Train	A	15	10
Do. U. „	A	9	10	Ujjain	D	6	30
Rutlam	D	12	30	Aslaoda	A	7	19
Bangrod	A	12	54		D	7	24
	D	12	59	Unhal	A	8	7
Khachrand	A	13	43		D	8	12
	D	13	48	Nagda	A	8	58
Nagda	A	14	22		D	9	8
	D	14	32	Khachrand	A	9	42
Unhal	A	15	18		D	9	47
	D	15	23	Bangrod	A	10	31
Aslaoda	A	16	6		D	10	36
	D	16	11	Rutlam	A	11	0
Ujjain	A	17	0	R.-M. Ry. D. Trn.	D	20	3
I. M. Ry. Train	D	6	20	Do. U. „	D	20	27

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay 27th August 1896.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 21st September 1896, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January 1897.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th August, 1896.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5'-6" Gauge).
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nundurbar in the Khandeish Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November, 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Rutlam. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1896 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the First Day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th Day of August, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

POONA HORSE SHOW.
FOR FANCY CLASSES.

WILL BE HELD
ON MONDAY, 28TH, AND WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1896,
AT WANOWRIE.
UNDER the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,
AND
LIEUT.-GENERAL J. DUNCAN,
COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Prospectus and Form for Entry can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

Entrance Fees should in all cases accompany Entries.

Entries at Rs. 3 each, close Monday, 21st September.

Second Entries at Rs. 4 each, will be received up to noon, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

Intending competitors in the Jumping Classes may practice their horses over the Show fences, up to the day before the Show.

Numbers will be provided, and must be worn on the left arm by all competitors.

Subscribers of Rs. 10 and upwards are entitled to a Family ticket for the Show.

Free Tickets to Exhibitors.

VISITORS' TICKETS.

For Family ....Rs. 4
Single Ticket, daily ....„ 1

E. C. BETHUNE, Major,
Hony. Secretary,
Poona House Show, Fancy Classes,
Magdala House, Poona.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel am Rhein,
Germany.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON
BOOTS.
OUR SPECIAL BOOT.
BLACK CALF,
EXTRA STOUT SOLES
LEATHER
LINED,
EXCELLENT VALUE.
Rs. 16-8 CASH.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS........	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE .... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA........	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................. „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., Engraving in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Orders for copper-plate Printing and Lithographing at low rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........................$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

J. J. BORDES'
ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS..................................£10.695,969
REVENUE................................£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME ....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS ....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12 865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bomba

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurances issued at moderate rates.

9 10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ...... Rs. 0 15 each.
„ ... 7 „ by 4 „ „ ...... „ 0 12 „

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
(Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.)

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 3-51 m., 3-13a. Low water, 9-12m., 10-3a.
Hindu holiday: Banks closed.
Y.M.C.A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Residents in Marine Lines.
Municipal vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Bombay University.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Imperialist entered the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Chyebassa and Peninsular entered, and the steamers Mazagon and Kola left the dock on Saturday.

Rugby Football.—There will be a game, this evening, between the Gymkhana and Rangers.

A Hindu Fair.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Shri Mankeshwar Fair, commenced yesterday at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, and will continue for three successive days.

Another of Mr. Twining's Entertainments.—A concert is to be given at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 9-30 p.m., when Mr. S. H. Morse (a pupil of Mr. Twining) will again appear, and several ladies and gentlemen will assist.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day (Monday).

Pick-pocket at the General Post Office.—Mr. J. Riddell, the chief engineer of the steam-ship Chyebassa, has reported to the police that, on Friday last, he was standing on the ground-floor of the General Post Office, purchasing some stamps, when his pocket was picked of a pocket-book, containing three currency notes for Rs. 10 each.

Notice to Mariners.—The following telegram has been communicated to the Port Officer of Bombay by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, received from the Master Attendant, Point de Galle, dated 28th instant:—"Buoy marking Gindura rock gone. Please post notice warning vessels rounding Ceylon south-west coast."

Evening Party at Mozafferabad.—An evening party and dinner will be given, to-morrow, at Mozafferabad, Grant Road, in honour of Mr. Abdeally M. Kaziji, B.A., LL.B., Cantab, barrister-at-law, who has had a distinguished career at Cambridge University, and is spoken of as a very promising member of the Borah community, having returned from England by the last mail steamer.

Accident at a Quarryhole.—Gainoo Dadoo, aged thirty-five years, residing at Ghorupdeo Road, was, on Friday afternoon, engaged in digging out stones in a quarry at Maria Hill, Mazagon, when a loose stone accidentally fell on his right leg from above, causing a compound fracture of the shin-bone and a flesh wound about five inches long. Gainoo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

A Native Syrup.—We have received a four-ounce bottle of a medicinal preparation, by Mr. B. K. Abhyanker, a medical practitioner, who claims for it therapeutic values equal to those of Fellows' Syrup; besides it is much cheaper than this patent medicine. The "Powstic Rasaraj," or Health Preserver, is said to be very useful in general debility of the system, low fever, gout, and rheumatism, and other diseases. Mr. Abhyanker is confident of very soon securing for his preparation strong and reliable guarantees that it possesses all the good claimed for it.

Drowned in a Well.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at withalwady, touching the death of Digamber Krishna, a Sanskrit student, aged eighteen years, residing with his brother at Vithoba Lane. For the last six or seven months deceased had been subject to epileptic fits, which came on at intervals of ten, fifteen, and twenty days. About 11 o'clock, on Friday forenoon, a mendicant, residing in Vithoba's temple, went to the well in the compound of the temple to get some water, when he noticed bubbles of air rising to the surface of the water in the well. This aroused the mendicant's suspicion, who raised an alarm, and on the well being dragged the body of the deceased was discovered. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Deceased was not in any difficultes, neither did he express his intention to destroy himself. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

Illegal Possession of Ganja.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. Gilder, Abkari Inspector on special duty, charged Shiva Dhondoo, a Hindu, with having in his possession one seer of ganja, in contravention of section 12 of the Abkari Act V. of 1878. Accused arrived in Bombay, by a train, from Nassik, about 7 o'clock, on Friday evening and alighted at the Byculla station. Before leaving the station accused was questioned whether he had any opium or ganja with him, and he replied in the negative. The Abkari Inspector at the station, however, arrested him, and on searching his person and the luggage, he discovered the above quantity of ganja concealed in a bundle amongst his baggage. Accused, in his defence, stated that he was a ganja smoker, and as he intended to reside in Bombay for two or three months he had brought the drug with him for his own use, not knowing that possession of more than half-a-seer of such drug was not allowed by law. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 6, and ordered the ganja to be confiscated.

Transfer of Dr. P. D. Cooper of Nadiad.—A correspondent, writing from Nadiad on Thursday, says:—Dr. P. D. Cooper, medical officer of this place, left Nadiad, this evening, by mail for Anklesar, to which station he is transferred, and to see him off there had come to the station a large crowd of people, the most notable of them being Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy, late Police Superintendent, Khan Saheb Edulji, Mamlatdar of Nadiad, Drs. R. M. Kellawalla, and B. B. Vakil, Messrs. H. K. Bharucha, Nandlal Vakil, K. A. Bala, F. P. Mogul, and others. Nadiad has already begun to realise the great loss it has been put to in being deprived of a medical man who had endeared himself to all classes of people of this place, during his short stay of eighteen months, by his medical acumen, suavity of manners, affability of nature, and above all by the most conscientious way in which he discharged his duties, whether as a medical man in the Government dispensary or as a member of the Sanitary Committee on the Municipal Board. All the people of this place from the President of the local Municipality down to the meanest citizen acknowledge with one voice the strenuous exertions which he had made of late, with an almost sacred zeal and disinterestedness, to mitigate the evil effects of cholera, when it was rampant here, by personally seeing that what was proposed by the then affrighted Municipality was in every detail put into execution. In vain do the people of Nadiad whine for the restoration of this man, who had also been the chief instrument of purging away much of the mischief more or less always associated with police and "post mortem" cases by his uniform and straightforward ways.

A Case Struck Out as a Mistake of Facts.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Meyers charged two Mahomedans, named Jaffer Husson and Shaik Oomer Onus, aged thirty and twenty-five years, respectively, with committing robbery, in that they forcibly took away from the person of Dawood Fazul, a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 15, on Friday midnight. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the complainant resides on the first floor of a house at Dongree Cross Lane. About 9 o'clock, on Friday night, the complainant was going upstairs to his room, when one Kulsum, a woman, who resides on the ground-floor of the house, near the staircase, came out of her room, and requested the complainant to walk up slowly as her husband was sick. Complainant, who was then very much under the influence of liquor, abused the woman, who at once went to the two accused, who are her relatives, and who reside in a room next to hers, and told them what had happened. About midnight the two accused went to the complainant's house, and finding him lying asleep in the passage in front of his room, woke him up, and asked him the reason for abusing their relative Kulsum. An altercation took place between the parties, when, it is alleged, the second accused caught hold of him, while accused No. 1 struck him blows with his clenched fists and snatched away a silver watch from his pocket. Both the accused then left the place. The police on further investigation of the case ascertained that the accused are respectable persons, and taking into consideration the complainant's condition when the alleged robbery was said to have taken place, they doubted the truth of the complaint and released accused on bail. When the case was called on for hearing, the complainant, after giving his evidence, which was similar to the above facts, stated that he had no witnesses to corroborate his story. His Worship thereupon discharged the accused, and struck out the case as a mistake of facts.

Sudden Death of a Bridegroom.—About 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Gunny Aba, a young Memon, aged about twenty-one years, son of Aba Haji Mahomed, a dealer in potatoes and onions, residing on the second floor of a house at Narayen Dharu Street, Pydhownie, was found dead in his bed by his wife, Jelikabai, with whom he was married only a few hours before. The death of the deceased, which was so sudden, produced a good deal of sensation amongst the residents of the locality as well as amongst a large number of friends, who were but a few hours before happy witnesses to the celebration of the marriage between the deceased and his wife and who participated in the feast attending the occasion. Deceased's first wife died about eighteen months ago, and he married a second wife by "nicka," on the previous night. The marriage ceremony began at 8 p.m., and was over by 10 p.m. After the couple were united by the holy bond of wedlock, the bridegroom and his relatives, and a number of invited guests had a dinner on the ground floor of the house. After the dinner was over, the guests went on to the road, where they sat on chairs and benches. The bridegroom moved amongst the invited guests, chatting with them, and appeared to be cheerful, happy, and well. About 1 o'clock, on the following morning, the invited friends took their departure, and the bridegroom went into his room on the first floor of the house, where, after taking some fruit with his bride, they retired to bed. About 7 o'clock in the morning, the bride, who is fourteen years of age, awoke on hearing a knock at the door of the room, and attempted to arouse her husband by shaking him and calling him out. Finding that he could not be awakened, she opened the door, when her mother-in-law went in and tried to arouse him, but she could not do so, for he was dead. There was a general cry and lamentation in the house, which was but a short time before a scene of joy and merriment. The deceased's father, who had gone to his shop since early in the morning, was immediately sent for, and the police were communicated with. From inquiries made by the police, it was subsequently ascertained that for the last two or four years deceased had been suffering from difficulty in breathing and cough, and was subject to fainting fits. Deceased also complained of much pain in the chest. In the evening Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on the body of the deceased, at his house in Narayen Dharu Street. The father, in his evidence, after narrating the above facts, stated that he had no suspicion of any foul play in connection with the death of the deceased. He was not surprised at his sudden death, knowing from what he suffered. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, in his evidence deposed that from the evidence he had heard, and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that the death was due to the sudden failure of the heart's action. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the medical opinion.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at its registered office, Bank Street, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to the 30th of June 1896. After having transferred Rs. 25,000 to depreciation fund account, the profits for the year amount to Rs. 62,844-6-5, and this, together with Rs. 957-3-7, brought forward from last year's accounts, shows a total sum of Rs. 63,801-10-0 to the credit of profit and loss account. From this sum your directors have paid an 'ad interim' dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1895, which absorbed Rs. 29,850, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,951-10-0 available for distribution. Your directors recommend that this balance be dealt with as under:—To payment of a further dividend of Rs. 12-8 per share, or 10 per cent. for the year Rs. 29,850. To payment of a bonus to the mill hands and the Bombay Office Establishment, Rs. 1,700. To reserve dividend fund account, Rs. 2,000. Carry forward, Rs. 401-10. Total Rs. 33,951-10-0.

The mill and machinery, with cotton and yarn stocks, are insured for Rs. 10,86,380. The stocks at Hubli were examined and checked at the end of the year by one of your auditors, whose certified report is appended. Mr. Siromani Bhujbal Pratham Shetty retires by rotation from the board of directors. On the retirement of Mr. Wilson T. Lidbetter, your directors appointed Mr. J. P. Cornforth as an auditor in his stead. Both this gentleman and Mr. Carsedjee Cawasjee Dalal offer themselves for re-appointment as auditors for the ensuing year. Last year your directors, by means of a private circular, informed you that in their opinion the interests of the company would be strengthened through substantially extending the operations of the mill at Hubli. They have now come to the conclusion that such a step is necessary if it is your desire that the Company should be rendered fit to cope with the severe competition to which it is being subjected. Your twist is very much liked throughout the whole of Southern India, and the market for it is vastly in excess of the present mill's abilities of supply; so no reasonable fear need therefore be anticipated with regard to sales in the event of the increase of production. The only practical method by which so desirable an extension can be brought about is by the erection of a second mill, which it is proposed should be fitted up with 15,000 spindles, and an engine capable of driving further 10,000. To carry out the above proposal, it will be necessary for you to avail yourselves of clause 6 of your Articles of Association, wherein due provision is made for the increasing of the capital of the company, and your directors strongly recommend that this course should be followed at once. They therefore propose that the capital of the company should be increased to the extent of 6 lakhs of rupees, and that this end should be effected by the issue of 2,400 new shares of Rs. 250 each, payable in calls of Rs. 25 on application, Rs. 25 on allotment, thereafter two calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of four months, and the remainder as may be required, but not till twelve months from date of allotment. The following alternatives for raising the capital are proposed:—(a) That the capital so raised should share in the earnings of the company from the date on which the new mill starts fully working in conjunction with the present one; or (b) That the capital so raised and subscribed to by shareholders should carry interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. (payable from the reserve dividend fund account) on the amount of calls paid up from time to time and until such time as the new mill starts fully working in conjunction with the present one, and that thereafter no distinction should be made between the two issues of shares. Whichever of the two cases may be adopted, it will be seen that it is most desirable that existing shareholders should take up as many shares in the new issue as they may hold in the old, and in order to let them have every opportunity of doing so, your directors suggest that for the first three months the new shares should be available to shareholders in the old concern only. After the expiry of the said three months, the balance, if any, of shares remaining unallotted will be offered to the public. You may be reminded that the company possesses not only an unlimited supply of water, but also a most suitable piece of ground for the site of a second mill and adjacent to the present one, and on which the Government fine has already been paid. All these facts render it very desirable that this opportunity should be seized for protecting and improving the present and future prospects of what has shown itself to be, up to now, a very successful enterprise, and it is confidently hoped that you will support your directors in furthering the scheme above set forth.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, free of income-tax, was declared, the balance being disposed of as recommended by the directors. Mr. Subarao Ramchandri Biahatty was elected a director in place of Mr. Siromani Bhujbal Pratham Shetty, who retired by rotation. Messrs. J. P. Cornforth and Cursetjee Cowasjee Dalal were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 175 each. The meeting approved of a proposal to double the capital of the company for the purpose of extending its operations, and the directors were requested to formulate a specific resolution embodying their proposal, and the second alternative, as set forth in their report; and to place the same at an early date before an extraordinary general meeting of the company, and to have it confirmed as a special resolution at a subsequent meeting of shareholders to be convened for the purpose. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and agents for the satis-factory manner in which they had managed the affairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route right.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Luchow and Chungking.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th August, 1896, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 218,192 maunds and Rs. 4,198 in the earnings.

Mrs. Dorothy Tennant Stanley, wife of the explorer, has a peculiar fad. She collects parasols, and has a unique collection, from milady's sunshade no larger than a small fan, popular with the belles of long ago, to the carriage parasols of the present day, with jewelled handles of priceless value and canopies of rare old lace.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Harringdon Road-London England.

THE LATE MR. CURSETJI FURDUNJI.

A public meeting of the Parsees was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Allbless Baugh, to give expression to the deep grief caused to the community by the loss of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, who breathed his last on the 8th inst., and to take steps to perpetuate his memory in some suitable manner. The deceased had in the time of his affluent circumstances given away nearly twelve lakhs of rupees in different charitable works for the good of the Parsee community, and to testify to their gratitude to one of the generous benefactors of the community who had made the princely munificence in an ostentatious manner, the members of the community mustered in strong force at the Allbless Baugh. Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., was called to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen,—We have met here to-day to do honour to the cause of noble charity. In honouring the memory of the late Mr. Cursetjee Furdunjee we will be doing our duty towards one who, though leading a retired life, had given large sums of money in charity about 30 years ago. A gentleman's charity of the magnificent sum of rupees twelve lakhs is always worthy of our admiration, but there were two principal traits in the late Mr. Cursetjee's charities which have gained for him our greater admiration. The first is that out of the twelve lakhs that he gave so nobly, there is hardly the charity of one lakh that bears or perpetuates his name. This shows that he did not give for the sake of name or fame, but only as a matter of duty. Of these twelve lakhs five were given quietly and privately to the helpless and poor. Even his nearest and dearest did not know anything of the way in which he helped the destitute and poor. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to build rest-houses for the poor travellers, dispensaries for the sick, and houses for the worship of God, and to help the cause of education were the principal channels in which his charities flowed. The second peculiarity of his noble charities was this: that he gave these twelve lakhs within the short period of five years, that is to say, he gave about two lakhs and a-half every year. This goodness of heart shows that had Dame Fortune helped him he would have given many more lakhs in charity. Besides this noble virtue of charity he had many good qualifications of head and heart which endeared him to those who came into contact with him. Politeness, good manners, and mercy flowed as it were in all his veins. In the times of his great prosperity he lived with simplicity and carried no pride of wealth. So, when latterly he lost all his wealth, he bore the blow with equal simplicity and patience. So, in meeting to do honour to the memory of such a good natured and generous leader we have only met to discharge our duty. Had we not met to do so we would have been open to the charge of ingratitude. By honouring his name and perpetuating his memory we are setting a good example to future generations.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy moved the first resolution that this public meeting of the Zoroastrian community expresses its deep grief for the death of Mr. Cursetjee Furdunjee Parakh, which occurred on Raz 28, Mah 11, Sehenshai 1265, Yezdezerdy, 8th August 1896. The deceased gentleman had added to the honour of the community by giving the large sum of Rs. 11,19,970 in public and private charity. This amount was given in charity, not only for the Parsee community, but for other communities as well without any distinction of caste or creed. A large part of this amount was given in private charity to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. His charity had gained for him the honour of Shrievalty of this town from the Government. Besides his charity, his other good qualifications of head and heart had won for him the esteem of all those who came in contact with him. He had taken an active part in the affairs of several public institutions of this city, and among them he had worked for 36 years as a trustee of the funds and properties of the Parsee Punchayet. The community expresses its deep grief for the loss of such a generous and good-hearted leader.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the resolution.

The resolution, being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

Mr. K. R. Kama next moved that this public meeting of the Parsee community requests its chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., to communicate a copy of the first resolution to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet to be recorded in their books, and a copy to Mr. Furdunjee Ardeshir Cursetjee Furdunjee Parakh, grandson of the late Mr. Cursetjee.

Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sumshull Ulma Dastur Peshotan Byramji Sanjana proposed that this meeting considers it proper to raise subscriptions to take measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Cursetjee Furdunjee Parakh in recongnition of his public and private charities for the good of all communities.

The resolution, being seconded, was agreed to.

A committee was then appointed to raise subscriptions and determine the form of the memorial for perpetuating the memory of the deceased gentleman. Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Darashah R. Chiggar, and Mr. J. C. Cama were appointed secretaries to the committee.

Best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayat Funds for calling the meeting; to the Trustees of the Allbless Baugh, for their kindly granting the permission for the use of their premises, and to the chairman, for kindly presiding on the occasion; and the proceedings terminated.

THE BASSES AND MINICOY LIGHTS.

The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, has addressed the following to the Indian Chambers of Commerce:—Sir, I am directed to state, for the information of the Chamber, that an order by her Majesty-in-Council, dated the 29th June 1896, has been received from the Secretary of State for India, revising as follows, with effect from the 1st July 1896 (or from date of receipt if that date is later than the 1st July), the dues leviable in respect of the Basses and Minicoy Lights. The Order was published in the "Gazette of India" of 22nd August 1896:—

"In respect of the Great Basses and Little Basses Lights the dues are fixed at three-eighths of one penny per ton, and in respect of the Minicoy Light at one-eighth of one penny per ton of the burden of every ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the lights. These dues are subject to an abatement or discount of twenty-five per centum, and are leviable at ports in India in Indian currency, at the rate fixed for the time being for the adjustment of accounts between the Imperial and Indian Governments.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. E. O'CONOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SHOLAPUR RELIEF FUND.

Mr. G. Scott, Deputy Collector, sends us the following list of subscriptions obtained for the Sholapur Flood Relief:—

Bai Motlibai, widow of Maneckji Navaroji Wadia ...	1,000
The Honourable Mr N M Wadia, C I E ...	500
Khan Bahadurs Nassarwanji Cursetji and A M Dalal (through their agent, Mr M F Lakadwala)...	201
L G Deshmukh, Esq, I S C...	200
E M Pratt, Esq, I C S ...	100
Shet Morarji Gokuldas, Esq, (Sholapur Mills) ...	100
Wittal Sakharam Salve, Esq...	100
B C Kennedy, Esq, I C S...	50
T B Thatcher, Esq, Supdt of Police ...	50
Walchand Gandhi, Esq ...	50
Dattatrya Anna Buone, Esq ...	31
G V Joshi, Esq...	30
M S Kulkarni, Esq...	25
G Scott, Esq, P C S ...	25
Sakharam Newachand, Esq ...	25
R B Joshi, Esq ...	20
N K Thanedar, Esq, P C S...	20
Daji Dhanoeo, Esq ...	20
Narayan Waman Mangalvedkar, Esq ...	15
Dr V K Kirloskar...	10
G W Kanitkar, Esq...	10
Mahadavarao Afzulpurkar, Esq ...	10
N B Saramjame, Esq...	10
K J Agashe, Esq...	5
Kaji Sultan Dost Mahomed ...	5
Small sums under Rs. 5 ...	17
Total...	2,629

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	..
Teheran ...	30	4	21 a.m.	...	16
Suez ...	30	12	20 p.m.	...	40

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th August, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta ...	..	22	—	3
„ Karachi ...	...	9	—	2
„ Madras ...	...	18	—	1

Now that the earthwork of the Karikal-Peralom Railway is approaching completion, the work of laying the rails has been fixed to begin in October. The French Minister for the Colonies has been requested by the Pondicherry Government to arrange for the payment of the equivalent of Rs. 1,54,300 into the Bank of England to the credit of the Secretary of State for India, to provide funds to meet the purchase by the South Indian Railway, of permanent way materials, girders, &c. The materials are expected to arrive in India in October.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

A CASE UNDER THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

KONDAJEE BIN BABAJEE DHAMLE VS. RAMCHANDRA RAGHUNATH KULKARNI.

This was a second appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, District Judge of Poona. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for the appellant and defendant; and Mr. T. R. Kotwal, for the plaintiff and respondent, Kondajee. When a mortgagee is, under a decree passed in a redemption suit brought under the provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, continued in possession of the mortgaged property for a definite time, he is entitled to retain that possession until the expiration of the specified period, and is not liable to be redeemed before then at the wish of the plaintiff.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the decision of the court, said: The decree in this case provides that its amount Rs. 375 shall be paid by the plaintiff by annual instalments of Rs. 25 each, and that until the decree is paid off in Shake 1821, the defendant is to remain in possession of the mortgaged property and to receive the produce in lieu of interest, he paying the assessment. The suit in which the decree was passed was for redemption and was brought under the provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The decree was the result of a compromise and was passed by consent, but presumably after the judge had satisfied himself that the mutual obligations of the parties had been equitably determined. Section 15B of the Act enabled the Court in its discretion to pass the decree in the above form. The plaintiff has paid several instalments in pursuance of its terms. The question is whether he is now entitled at once to pay the residue of what is due under the decree and redeem the property. The matter is of importance as section 15B enables the court in its discretion to continue the mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged property for a fixed period as a means of liquidating the debt, and the question is likely often to recur. The general rule is that when the mutual rights and obligations of the plaintiff and defendant have been determined by a decree, the decree affords the measure of those rights and obligations and a court executing the decree can only execute it in accordance with its terms—Lakshman vs. Sekh Abdulla (P. J., 1890, p. 154), Mahant Ishwargar vs. Chudasama Manabhai (I. L. R., 13 Bom., p. 106), and Balkrishna vs. Abaji (I. L. R., 12 Bom., p. 326). In the last mentioned case it was held that when a decree was made payable by instalments, the whole becoming due in default of payment, of an instalment, the court had no power, even under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, to make a further order for the payment of the decree by instalments. Section 20 of the Act now confers that power upon the court, but no general power to vary the terms of a decree once passed is thereby given. The decree in the present case determines the mode in which the plaintiff is entitled to redeem and the defendant is liable to be redeemed, and we think that, in the absence of consent, the executing court cannot compel the defendant to allow himself to be redeemed except in accordance with the mode provided by the decree. To allow the plaintiff to redeem now would be a hardship on the defendant. As each instalment is paid to the defendant, the stipulation as to interest contained in the decree becomes more and more favourable to him. When half the debt is paid he receives as much interest on the unpaid half as he originally obtained on the whole, and so, as each instalment is paid, he gets an increasingly high rate of interest on the unpaid balance. This must be presumed to have been in the mind of the judge when he passed the decree and he must have struck, or the parties must have done so with his approval, a fair average rate for the whole period. The defendant, moreover, alleges that on the strength of the terms of the decree he has let the land to tenants and thus incurred obligations toward them. It would be manifestly unfair to expose him to risk at the suit of such tenants. We think that when a mortgagee is, under a decree, continued in possession of the mortgaged property for a definite time he is entitled to retain that possession until the expiration of the specified period and is not liable to be redeemed before then at the wish of the plaintiff. His position otherwise would be most anomalous. We reverse the orders of the courts below, and dismiss the Darkhast No. 377 of 1895 with costs throughout.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

A CLAIM AGAINST A MUCCADUM.

L. PERMEZEL AND COMPANY VS. NENSY PEEROO MAHOMED.

The plaintiff in this case is Mr. Paul Henri Barbezat, carrying on business as a merchant at Lyons in France as L. Permezel and Co., by his constituted Attorney, Mr. Fritz Rufeuer, of Bombay; while the defendant is Mr. Nensy Peeroo Mahomed, a well-known Mahomedan merchant, carrying on business in Medow Street. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 3,839-9-10, the equivalent of £207-19-7, being the value of 6 cases of satin which had been wrongfully appropriated by the defendant to his own use. In the alternative the plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be decreed forthwith to deliver up to the plaintiff the 6 cases of satin or account to him for the same. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Allan F. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Dinshaw Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, represented the defendant.

The plaint stated that, in the month of June 1894, the plaintiff consigned to the firm of Durst Hosli & Co., whereof Mr. Albert Durst was the sole proprietor, 6 cases of satin marked D. H. C. and numbered 89 to 94 inclusive, respectively. The 6 cases were of the value of £207-19-7, and were what is known as clean consignments, that is to say, they had not been drawn against, and were consigned to Durst Hosli and Co. for sale on behalf of the plaintiff; and it was the duty of Durst Hosli and Co. to sell the same and remit the proceeds thereof to him. On the plaintiff applying to Durst Hosli and Co. for the goods, the latter stated that they could not deliver them, as they had some dispute with their Muccadum, the defendant, in whose custody the goods were, and that he refused to give them up. The plaintiff had ascertained that the defendant had been instructed by the manager of Durst Hosli and Co. to put the 6 cases in the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse in the name of Durst Hosli and Co., but, instead of doing so, the defendant, contrary to such instructions, had taken them to his own godown. The defendant had notice, and knew that the goods were the property of the plaintiff and had been consigned by the plaintiff to Durst Hosli and Co. for sale, and that on the 3rd of December 1894, the goods were advertised to be sold by public auction by order of the defendant, and on account and risk of Durst Hosli and Co.

In his defence, the defendant stated that he was money-broker and muccadum to the firm of Durst Hosli and Co., and had a written agreement with the firm, dated the 1st April 1893; that under the agreement he used to advance money to the firm on the security of goods, and he had a general lien for the amount due to him on all goods coming into his possession in the course of the business. The firm of Durst Hosli and Co. had another agreement with him, by which he was granted a lien on all goods aforesaid in the godown of the firm. The 6 cases of satin came into his possession in the ordinary course of business between him and the firm of Durst Hosli and Co., and were stored in a godown which was rented by Durst Hosli and Co. in his name, in pursuance of the agreement of the 1st of April 1893, by the terms of which the firm had to provide him with godown accommodation. The goods were sent to him as security for his advances, and he was not aware, and had no notice when he took possession of the 6 cases of satin, that the same were clean consignments, or had not been drawn against, or that they had been sent to Durst Hosli and Co., for sale on behalf of the plaintiff. He had no notice that the goods were the property of the plaintiff, or that Durst Hosli and Co. were not entitled to deal with them as they did. The firm frequently sent goods to him and obtained advances against them, and on repayment such goods were redeemed. Durst Hosli and Co., at the date of their insolvency, were indebted to him in upwards of one lakh of rupees, and he claimed to have also a lien on the goods for the general balance of his account, as well as for the advances made at the time such goods came into his possession, and he claimed to retain the 6 cases of satin as security for the advances made by him to and the general balance of account due by Durst Hosli and Co.

By consent, a decree was passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,575, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 3rd December 1894 till judgment, and costs of suit (including costs reserved by the order dated the 8th inst.), and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

The following troops, according to present arrangements, will take part in the Jhansi camp-of exercise:—R. H. A.—"C" "K" "I" and "N" batteries. Field Artillery.—17th, 22nd, 34th, 36th, 46th, 54th, 59th, and 70th batteries, together with one company of Garrison Artillery, No. 9 Western Division. British Cavalry.—5th Dragoon Guards and 18th Hussars. Native Cavalry.—The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th B. C. and 14th B. L., the 2nd and 3rd Bombay Cavalry, the 1st Central India Horse, the 1st and 2nd Gwalior Lancers. British Infantry.—The 1st Royal Fusiliers, the 1st Norfolk, the 2nd Essex, the 1st East Surrey, the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the 2nd Highland Light Infantry. Native Infantry.—The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 13th and 16th Bengal Infantry, the 1st battalion 2nd Gurkhas, 1st battalion 3rd Gurkhas, the 3rd, 7th, 12th and 20th Bombay Infantry, the Deoli Corps Infantry, and "A" and "B" battalions Imperial Service Troops.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'nde. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	86	52	84	77	91	1	84	73
Saturday, August 29 ...	0	00	0	00	0	12	0	00
Sunday, August 30 ...	0	13	0	26	0	35	0	17
Total..	86	65	85	3	91	48	84	90
Total fall to Aug. 30, 1895...	58	98	50	99	51	38	51	12
Total fall to Aug. 30, 1894...	71	76	57	85	59	4	51	68

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	274	5
August 27th ...	0	11
Total...	274	16

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF AUGUST, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, and at Verawal, Cochin, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly. Negapatam and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 18 at Ajmere, 16 at Akola and Secunderabad, and 14 at Amraoti and Jeypore. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Agra, and the minimum 4° in excess at Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Sirsa, and the lowest 63° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are small and unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cawnpore, Khandwa, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates the probability of the formation of a depression far to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. The pressure and other weather conditions are unfavourable for rain, and a few local showers only are to be expected on the Melabar Coast, in Ceylon, the Bombay Presidency, and the Central Provinces.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th August, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah... inches	29·775
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	76·0
Dew Point ...	74·0
Relative humidity of Air ...	·786
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)...	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)... degrees	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)...	77·2
General Directions of wind* ...	WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	221
Fall of Rain...	0·00
Total fall during month ...	20·01
„ year ...	84·73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th Aug. ...	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Saturday's observations:—The barometer has fallen nearly everywhere, the change having been brisk both in the south of the Peninsula and in Sind. Readings remain lowest in the West Punjab and highest in Malabar. The pressure is becoming very uniform over the head of the Bay, and a fresh storm is apparently developing. Fairly normal monsoon winds prevail except in the Gangetic Plain, where the direction is westerly instead of south-easterly and at the head of the Bay, where the winds are variable and light. The mean temperature remains low over the central parts of India and the Deccan and excessive elsewhere. The excess is greatest in the Punjab, and the highest maximum reported is 106 degrees at Montgomery. There has been no rain in Bengal, Behar, west of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Khandesh, North Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, or centre or east of the Peninsula, while over the remaining parts of India only showers have been received, of which only one, viz., that at Tavoy, gave over one inch of rain.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 29.

Bell, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Neemuch.
Eaton, Brig-Surg-Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, to officiate P M O, Bombay and Aden Districts.
Eldon, Lt, Bo, 8th Bo Infy, on duty, from England.
Ducat, Lt, Bengal, 1st D of C L I, on leave, from Chakrata.
Wynch, Capt, Punjab, 37th Dogras, from M C, from England.
Cruickshank, Lt, Punjab, R A, from Leave, from England.
Pope, Surg-Major, Ms. I M D, from furlough, from England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. Robertson; next for duty, Lieut. Payne.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Corporal Traylen; next for duty, Sergt. Hyde.
3. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.
4. The following members now on leave out of India and who are not returning to this country are struck off the rolls from this date:—Gunners F. A. Martin, T. A. Crutis, E. Pennie, A. W. Hosbourne, J. P. Phelan and H. A. Ross.

No. 2 Company.

5. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. H. O. Coates; next for duty, Sergt. D. Marsland.
6. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-30 p.m.
7. The following members now on leave out of India and who are not returning to this country are struck off the rolls from this date:—Gunners T. Birch, L. Bromley, W. Polson, E. Parkinson, S. Smethurst, A. H. Witter and H. Walker.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Riding School will be open on the 1st September next. All members are invited and recruits are requested to attend.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 18th September at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. R. F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. C. S. Smith, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Lce.-Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Sulliwan's Buildings Grant Road, Girgaum.
Lce.-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Govt. Telegraph Quarters, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Cadet E. A. Fern, 39 Hornby Road, Fort.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.

Members Re. 1; Members of the Corps Rs. 2; and others Rs. 3 to include one lady.

Evening Dress.

Members Rs. 2; Members of the Corps Rs. 3; and others Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

DAILY EXPORT.—August 29.

For Liverpool.

Aston Hall s—20 bales wool, Fazal Mamed Dama; 59 cases Indian condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

For Antwerp.

Stolzenfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 208 bales cotton, 7,000 cwt rapeseed, and 200 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hull.

Horatio s—1,950 cwt myrabollams, W Bucher.

For Hamburg.

Stolzenfels s—1 bale carpets, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 1,400 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 501 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 6 cwt ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—45 bales goat skins, E E Elisto; 110 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 5 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Hongkong.

Pekin s—75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Malacca s—100 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co; 7½ cwt coir matting, 2 cwt coir regs, Goollam Abdoolally.
Bisagno s—220 cwt ooplate, and 187 cwt sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 cwt onions, A Moosa; 500 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

For Shanghai.

Malacca s—25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Pekin s—30 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Mazagon s—250 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Pekin s—20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 26th August, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97 ...	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 22nd Aug. 1896 ..	8,015,500
Balance to be remitted from 23rd Aug. 1896 to 31st March 1897...	8,484,500

CHINA NEWS.

The 1st of August was the anniversary of the Hwasang massacre, and on that day a monument to the memory of the victims of the brutish Vegetarians was unveiled by the British Consul at Foochow. No satisfactory reparation was exacted for that unholy and unwarranted massacre of innocent English women and children, but on the contrary the representative of base, corrupt China, Li Hung Chang, is welcomed and worshipped and feasted and cajoled by British merchants ahd "people with something to sell."

Encouraged doubtless by the present success of Far East dock companies, a new dock company is being floated in Shanghai with a capital of Tls. 750,000. It is hoped that a large business will be done in mill machinery.

A combination has been entered into between the European Cable Companies and the Chinese Telegraph. Administration putting an end to the conflict between their interests. Telegraph rates as a consequence have gone up, and all the Chambers of Commerce are writing letters complaining of this latest abuse of the cable monopoly.

A young German, named Adolf Bauerfeind was upset in his skiff in the Soochow Creek at Shanghai, and drowned, on the 6th August.

Contradictory reports continue to be received from Formosa regarding the progress of the campaign against the alleged rebels. A native paper published in the Japanese metropolis advocates a Formosa for the Japanese only and the wholesale deportation of every non-Japanese person on the island, without regard to British, German or Chinese interests. It is, of course, an absured proposal, but the apathy of European powers towards Japan and China is so appalling that we should be astonished if the Japanese were allowed to go on as they are doing "dragooning" the Chinese and ruining Foreign interests in Formosa.

Another despatch has been received from Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, objecting to the erection of new Government Offices in Hongkong unless he has an assurance from the Governor that the new offices are absolutely necessary. In his despatch to the Colonial Office in the early part of the year, Sir William Robinson stated thet there was a great necessity for the new offices, but this assurance apparently is not sufficient for the Colonial Office authorities. To add insult to injury, Mr. Chamberlain refuses to allow plans to be prepared locally for the new buildings and insists that plans should be obtained, through the Crown Agents, from Messrs. Aston Webb and Ingress Bell, "who designed the Birmingham Law Courts and other notable buildings." The whole thing is looked upon in the Colony as a job by the Colonial Office.

Sometime ago, the Governor of Hongkong intimated the willingness of the Government to endow a college of Medicine where Chinese, Portuguese and Eurasians might be taught medical science, and a hope was expressed that Mr. Belilios' offer to erect a building and give a site for the College of Medicine for Chinese would be renewed to the Institution proposed by the Government. Mr. Belilios, however, withdraws his offer, stating that his offer was made to a struggling institution which was then warmly supported by Dr. Cantlie and carefully administered by Dr. J. C. Thomson. Dr. Cantlie has now left the Colony and Dr Thomson contemplates establishing a private practice, and circumstances have arisen which convinced him that it was the duty of the Government to educate the Chinese in sanitation and a belief in Western medicine. The committee appointed by the Governer to investigate the whole question concluded that dol.s5,600 per year was likely to cover all the expenses of the College.

The total valuation of the rateable property in the Colony for the currentyear is dols 3,825,745, as compared with dols. 3,694,672 for the year 1895-96. House rents have arisen considerably during the last two years.—The plague, as we reported last week, has pratically disappeared, only one or two cases cropping up from time to time. The port is now declared clean, and intimation has been received from Shanghai that medical inspection has been dispensed with.

The half-yearly report of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is published, showing a net profit for the half-year of over half-a-million dollars. A dividend of eight per cent. for the half-year is proposed, with a bonus of 4 per cent. to shareholders and a bonus to contributing shareholders. The value of the docks and property of the Company is written down by over dols. 100,000, and some dols. 200,000 will be placed to the reserve fund, and a balance of dols156,000 is carried forward to the new account. In consequence of the severe tax upon the resources of the Company by the steady augmentation of business, the directors have decided to enlarge the docking and repairing facilities of the Kowloon establishment.

A severe gale swept over Hongkong on Sunday, but did comparatively little damage. A number of relics of the last typhoon are being picked up in the shape of the bodies of Chinamen and junk wreckage.—"China Mail" (Aug. 13).

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, August 12, is summarised in the following general remarks:—The present high range of prices has not found much of a response from the consuming markets, and consequently all the counts have declined about a dollar during the past fortnight. Holders, even in the teeth of a rapidly declining exchange, have been anxious sellers, but dealers here have been expectant of heavy arrivals under extensive speculation from Bombay, and consequently take their own time to make their purchases. They go in mostly for fulfilling their immediate country orders, and, at the present moment, forward transactions are the least thought of and most put backward. Evidently the present level of prices precludes such transactions both here and up at the North, and the feeling is paramount that the present period is a period of transition for the Yarn market, and with a bumper crop looked for, under very unmistakable indications, of cotton in India, it is believed that sooner or later a decline in prices from the present high pitch is likely to ensue. In combination with this feeling holders have to face a very sudden and smart decline of nearly Rs. 2½ in exchange under such abnormal factors at the present season as higher sterling rates in India and lower here under the decline of silver; but the anxiety to realise under heavy speculative purchases at Bombay is as strong as ever, and this feature of the market has also been very telling as viewed by dealers from the point of English Yarn which, owing to the decline in sterling, has been more firmly held the last few days at dols. 103 to dols. 108 for Nos. 22 and 24 and dols. 123½ to dols. 126 for No. 40, and the contrast goes a great way to work up the waiting policy of the dealers, so much so that even English Yarn though firmly held has hardly found purchasers under the anxiety of Indian holders to realize. Sales, under these circumsances, have hardly gone over 5,800 bales made up of

1,850 bales	of No. 20	sold at dols.	88 to	dols. 95½
500 „	16	„ „	80 to	„ 90
800 „	12	„ „	73 to	„ 80
2,600 „	10	„ „	70 to	„ 79
50 „	8-6	„ „	64 to	„ 69

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 10,100 bale and shipments coastwise and northwards of abou 3,000 bales—at 13,500 bales consisting of

3,500 bales	of No. 20	5,500 bales	of No. 10
4,000 „	16	130 „	8
500 „	12	70 „	6

Exchange on India never once went up during the fortnight. Whenever it fluctuated, it fluctuated downward, and with so very much of a jerk the other day, that it closes to-day as low as at Rs. 184 wire and 184½ post.

In Shanghai there has been fair inquiry for all the counts at rates very nearly the same as last reported. About 6,500 bales has been the total of transactions made up of

3,300 bales	of No. 20	sold at Tls.	69 to 71·50
1,260 „	16	„	65·50 to 68·75
1,940 „	10	„	55·50 to 61·25

leaving unsold stock at 17,500 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Tls. 254½ wire and 255 post. There has been a heavy decline in exchange since, but, notwithstanding that, some forward sales are wired as having been pressed on the market at Tls. 1 to 1½ lower.

In Japan No. 16 is quoted at dols. 92½ and No. 20 at dols. 93½.

THE MANGO SCARE—AN IRISH PARALLEL.

The author of "Here and There" (Fisher Unwin) is an Irishman who has seen "life" in all parts of the world.

An allusion to the recent scare in India caused by the daubing of mango trees prompts a reference to a letter which the author of "Here and There Memories" saw from Gordon, in which there was "a story of the transmission of alarm in the Taeping rebellion by means of gourds floated down the rivers, or sent up them by signals unobservable but by the initiated, i.e., patches in the sails of the boats." Apropos,, "During Lord Mulgrave's, or a preceding Lord-Lieutenant's, rule in Ireland, there was a curious thing never traced to its source and never explained. In the east of Kildare, at Kill, a strange woman gave a piece of kindled peat to a man, with the injuction to pass it along to the next person on the Naas road, that person to repass it westward still alight, and so on westward. If the turf were let go out before a new piece were substituted from a living hearth, misfortune would come. That was on an autumn evenning. Within twelve hours the 'burnt turf' had been carried to Galway Bay, across Kildare, the Queen's and King's Counties, and Galway. No one ever published an explanation of the affair. It was not followed by any upheaval, and apparently only served to fix a date, as 'in the year of the burnt turf,' a mode of familiar notation which might probably continue still, but for the storm of '39, 'the big storm,' or the overtopping epoch of all—'the year of the great famine.'"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelcior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PLEASE note Celestinas manufactured by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, can be returned within 3 months if not approved. Despatch your orders, for you cannot be deceived.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

MUSCAT HULWA.—Fresh consignment. 1 lb. tins each Annas 10 only. Crystallized Fruits, at Re. ½ per lb. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

WANTED, a LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER (either new or second hand) of say from 80 to 100 lbs. Steam Working Pressure per sq. in. Apply with full particulars and price to Messrs. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Meadows Street, Bombay.

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ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES. Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD: 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. The Hotel is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have much pleasure in testifying that during the eight days myself and wife have stayed here we found the Cuisine to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and obliging, the attendance good and cleanliness to be a speciality.—F. GRAHAM, Manager, Temple Bar Hotel.

AMRUTINE, PHYSICIANS, CHEMISTS, and the Public are agreed on its value as Brain and Muscle Tonic. Rs. 1-4 and 1-10 per bottle. Of all Principal Chemists.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles, Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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NEW YEAR CARDS.—We have of late received a Rich and Valuable Stock of these cards, containing choicest poesis in Gujarati. A visit earnestly solicited.—SHERIAR A. IRANI, next to Post Office, Kalbadevi Road.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in Metal cases, Rs. 45 to 75; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150; Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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And a Lecture by

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Price 8 Annas.

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FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT

TO

TOMMY EMPSON,

The popular Manager of the late

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY

Prior to his Departure for Australia.

ASSISTED BY MISS DOLLY CHILDS,

Late STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY,

AND

Some of the Leading Lady and Gentlemen,

AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

GRAND ALHAMBRA.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Box plan now on view, at Messrs. MITCHELL and Co., Tobacconists, Medow Street.

Tickets sold for all parts of the House.

ADMISSION:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

A CARD.

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DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 29.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 112 13-16; and Indian Sterling Loan at 120¼. About £600,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, making the withdrawals from the beginning of the week £1,775,000. With these large outgoings of the precious metal, the market rates of discount were raised 1-8th per cent. on short London Bills, and ½ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1¼ and 1 3-8 per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £64. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16, to 30 5-8d. per oz; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 66½ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·83½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 15-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £120,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold—all for this port. French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛ per cent. yesterday, to 102 ½; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17.

To-day a further sum of about £125,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America, which is the only fresh financial item wired by Reuter, the English and French Funds, and London Stock Exchange quotations being unaltered; as well as the price of Bar Silver in London and New York.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 32⅝s. per 416 lbs., business done, September-October shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having amounted to 6,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid-Americans was unchanged, at 4 13-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 5-16d. for August deliveries, and 4 5-64d. for December-January. In East Indian Cotton, Broach and Tinnevelly's declined 1-32d. and Westerns 1-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The total Receipts of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales more than at the close of the week preceding at 40,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 1,000 bales less, at 45,000 bales. The week's Imports were 3,000 bales smaller, at 14,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 34,000 bales and stood yesterday at 515,000 bales.

To-day a decline of 3-32d. per lb. has taken place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 5-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals are unaltered in all positions. East Indian Cotton was 1-32d. lower. The market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 4,000 bales, Surats *nil*. The day's Imports have been 2,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

A decline of 3-16 cent per lb. was established in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 8 cents per lb., and Futures were 14 points lower for September, at 7·46 and 12 points lower for December, at 7·58 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales.

A further drop of 1-8 cent per lb. has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 7 7-8 cents per lb., and Futures have further declined 5 points for September, and 8 points for December, at 7·41 points, and 7·50 points repectively. The Receipts at the Ports are 17,000 bales. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,170,000 bales, compared with 7,070,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

To-day has been almost a blank in Cotton business in our local market, the only purchases reported being 100 each of Baranpore, at Rs. 185; and Dhulia, at Rs. 186 taken by the Mills, shippers having bought nothing. The feeling, however, has remained steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS also have remained steady markets, with only a moderate enquiry from shippers, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,198	bales.
Wheat	4,652	cwts.
Linseed	2,900	"
Rapeseed	7,197	"
Poppyseed	512	"
Groundnuts	1,480	"
Castorseed	3,659	"
Rice	2,429	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. In fresh busines a line for Dunkirk is reported done at 6s. 4d. per ton, and one for Dunkirk, at the same rate.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 2 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been but little business passing either way, and we leave off unchanged as follows, not to re-open until Tuesday, the Banks closing on Monday for a Hindu holiday.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-32 to 3-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1·49 to 1·49½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 109 5-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money and the near settlement, and at 109 for the October Account, and remained at this level all day in a steady market, though, at the close 1-16th higher was quoted for the nearer positions. For Threes 104 has been named.

SHARES.—In this market next to nothing has transpired to-day, the only change in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 12 in Sun Mill; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,420 per share.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	50	10	560
Or per mile of Railway	28	3	1	32
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	3,031	678	43	3,751
Total for 7 weeks	3,531	728	52	4,311
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	279	93	2	374
Per mile of Ry do.	16	6	...	22
Total to corresponding date do.	2,674	919	12	3,605

Increase for the week..............Rs. 186

Do to date.............. " 706

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 22nd August 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	..	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,515	29,248	4,267	...	324	
Goods	47,763	33,828	13,935	...	73,602	...
Other earnings	2,416	3,591	...	1,105	...	4,850
Total for week	83,694	66,597	17,097	...	...	...
Aggregate	578,211	5,09,135	...	...	69,076	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 22nd August, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,60,099	2,51,081	4,813	4,15,993
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	3,34,26

Increase ....Rs. 81,725

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HERBERT—August 5, at 93, Enys-road, Eastbourne, wife of Major C Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MACNAB—August 7, at The Old Parsonage, Itchen, Hants, wife of Surg.-Capt. A J Macnab, F R C S Medical Officer, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, of a daughter.

PAXTON—August 25, at Edinburgh, the wife of Captain A F P Paxton, 8th Madras Infantry, of a son.

WILSON—August 10, at Meadowcroft, Rangoon, wife of T Corby Wilson, I C S of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOURKE—HAINES—August 5, at St. Andrew's, Westminster, the Hon. Terence Theobald Bourke, youngest son of the late Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India, and Eveline Constance Haines, daughter of the late Col. Thomas William Haines, of Hasketon Manor, Suffolk, late commanding the 4th Bn. Norfolk Regt.

HUTCHINSON—WALTER—August 5, at All Saints Church, Belvedere, Charles Rhoderick Maclagan Hutchinson, 1st Bn. 4th Goorkha Rifles, second son of the late Gen. Charles Waterloo Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineers (late Bengal), to Milly, eldest daughter of Weever James Walter, of The Rise, Abbey Wood, Kent.

LAST—FFORDE—August 6, at St. Andrew's, Clewer, Walter A W Last, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of W Harrison Last Esq., of Holmwood, Nightingale-lane, S W, to Kate, only daughter of A Brownlow Fforde, Esq., of Poonah, India.

MAYNARD—EPPES—August 4, at Appomattox, Virginia, U S A., the residence of the bride's mother, Herbert John Maynard, M A, India Civil Service, son of the late Fredk. W Maynard and of Mrs. Maynard, Wandsworth Common, London, to Alfreda Horner Eppes, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Richard Eppes, Virginia.

McARTHUR—MUSGRAVE—August 5, at Exeter Cathedral, Lieut. Archibald Wilson McArthur, Royal Indian Marine, third son of Gen. McArthur, (late) Royal Marine L I of Porlock Weir, Somerset, to Ethel Henrietta Musgrave, only daughter of Mrs Eyre, of Suillington Manor Beds, and grand daughter of the late Rev Geo Musgrave of Shillington, and Borden Hall, Kent.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—August 1, Bde-Surg-Lieut-Col. Archibald Cameron, M D, Bengal Retired List.

FRANCIS—August 4, at Scarborough, Gen J T Francis, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 77.

LUMSDEN—August 12, at Belhelvie Lodge, Aberdeenshire, Lieut-Gen Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, K C S I, C B, aged 75.

MILLAR—August 6, at 51, Portsdown-road, Maida-vale, W Robert Millar, M D Surgeon Major H M's Bombay Army (Retired), late of 20, Sackville-gardens, Aldrington, Hove, aged 72.

PLUMMER—August 8, at the Old Parsonage, Fleet, Hants, the Rev William Henry Plummer, late Vicar for thirty-four years of All Saints, Fleet, aged 71.

REID-STEWART—August 8, at Strathallan Castle, Perthshire, James Reid Stewart, of Calder Park Lanarkshire, J P and D L, aged 78.

SPOFFORTH—August 9, at Beauvoir Jersey, Major Robert Jefferson Spofforth, late 59th Regt, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, aged 64.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BORRAH—August 19, at Karimganj, in the Sylhet District of cholera, Bijuli, daughter of Mr B Borrah, Executive Engineer, aged 10.

FOX—August 20, at Lucknow, Hugh M Fox, I C S, aged 23.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. K., and N.—The correspondence is closed, and no good purpose would be served in re-opening it.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1896.

THE Armenian band of raiders who seized the Ottoman Bank were, as we surmised, actuated by a desire to make a protest against the abandonment of Armenia by the Powers. French revolutionists, when all hope has fled for the time being, have made "a protest of corpses"—mostly their own—by going forth into the streets and exposing their breasts to the bullets of the military, in the hope that their deaths might inflame public opinion against the Government. The seizure of a bank representing European capital as a protest against the inaction of the European Powers, with a view to compel them to open up the Eastern Question and put an end to the Ottoman Empire, is a new and very startling departure in political demonstrations. The apparently gratuitous atrocity of throwing bombs amongst the passers-by from the roof of the bank is not altogether an innovation. When Italy was working out her redemption the party of action resorted to the expedient of throwing bombs among the promenaders on the Piazza at Venice when enjoying the strains of the splendid Austrian bands. They created a solitude around the musicians whose strains were wasted on the empty air. In this way the attention of Italy and of Europe was directed to the existence of a deep feeling of resentment at the existence of foreign domination on the Italian soil. The oppressors, who resorted to measures of exceptional severity to suppress the secret societies, became more and more hateful. The Galantuomo having made sure of a powerful ally, gave the signal of deliverance: "A cry of anguish comes from Italy, and I cannot endure it!" Three campaigns delivered Lombardy; another campaign with another ally delivered Venetia, and Italy was free from the Alps to the Adriatic. It is clear that revolutionary methods of this well-known type have been used for some time past to create an impossible state of things in the Turkish Empire, and prepare the way for foreign intervention. It was known six months ago that preparations had been made for the invasion of Macedonia by the revolutionary bands which have recently entered that province. Armed Bulgarians crossed the frontier on the north, from Bulgaria, and Greeks from the south, encounter the common enemy with varying success. It was at one moment thought that this simultaneous movement might force the Turkish troops to evacuate Macedonia. The Porte informed the Powers that if the raids continue, the relations between the Ottoman Empire and Greece would be severely strained.

The Cretan disturbances have not unnaturally raised Greek sympathies to fever heat. The number of Cretan refugees in Athens supported by the Greek Government is some 9,000. The number of Greek subjects who have found means to enter Crete to take part in the civil war is not estimated, but it is not inconsiderable. One party of eight young officers, a large number of subalterns, and patriotic Greek journalists were conveyed by a special train to a remote part of the Greek coast, where a vessel was in readiness to carry them across the few miles of sea to Crete. They were pursued by a Government vessel, but refused to return, threatening to repel force by force if molested. They proceeded on their way, and the manager of the Railway was severely reprimanded by the Government. He explained that the officers were disguised as workmen. Numbers of private soldiers deserted their regiments and proceeded to Crete. The Commanding Officers were summoned before the Minister of War and ordered to put a stop to those evasions. The refusal of the British Government to take part in a blockade of the Island to put a stop to the landing of sympathisers and arms and ammunition, caused great dissatisfaction in Vienna, and much excitement in Berlin. Prince Bismarck's paper having atrributed the refusal to selfishness and a desire to fish in troubled waters, indulged in much uncomplimentary language about the Cretans, which seemed to imply that they had not been treated with sufficient severity. A Scottish daily paper characterised this lucubration as a sample of "Prince Bismarck's frank brutalities" and an illustration of "the odious condition of mind with which British diplomacy has to contend." A kindly Scotsman, Mr. John Ogilvy, of Dundee, sent the paper to the Man of Blood and Iron, to afford him an opportunity of repudiating such sentiments. He received for answer a note thanking Mr. Ogilvy for his good opinion, and directing attention "to the letter from the Apostle Paul to Titus, chapter 1, verses 12 and 13: 'One of themselves even a prophet of their own said: The Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies. This witness is true. Wherefore rebuke them sharply that they may be sound in faith.' V. Bismarck.—John Ogilvy, Esq." The state of things, reference to which was thus waived aside with a text from St. Paul, may be judged from two questions asked in the House of Commons on the 13th August. One had reference to the roasting of a priest in Crete by Turkish soldiers on a fire made with pictures pillaged from churches. The other was an inquiry as to the fate of some 10,000 or 15,000 Mussulman inhabitants of Crete who had been driven from their homes by the Christian insurgents. Mr. Curzon, answering the first question, said he saw no necessity for telegraphing to the British Consul in regard to such isolated cases, however deplorable they may be. Replying to the second, he stated that the official reports showed that numbers of the Mussulman inhabitants have in consequence of the general panic and disorder migrated from their villages to the town of Heraklion, "where their presence was the cause of serious disturbances." The reported ill-treatment of the refugees and the destruction of their property was not confirmed. The refugees when they entered the town attacked the Christians, who were turned out of their houses into the streets, and deprived of everything. The Turkish Governor who endeavoured to restore order, was pulled off his horse, assaulted by the Mussulmans, and had much difficulty in escaping with his life.

It is true that, happily, the Sultan has within the last few days agreed to appoint a Christian Governor with a five years' tenure of office, and to carry out the scheme of reforms drawn up by the Powers—"on condition that the Cretans will accept it." They did not accept the compromise which the Sultan offered, at the instance of the Powers, a little more than a month ago. The resources of compromise are apparently exhausted. The real question is, Which of the Powers is to have Crete? That Island, the last of the conquests of the Turks in Europe, was only wrested from the Venetians in 1669, after thirty years of war, the final assault of Candia costing the conquerors thirty thousand men. The Italians as the heirs of Venice would like to secure the reversion of Crete. The Greeks, whose title dates farther back, and is strengthened by ties of kindred and religion, claim Crete as their own, and the Cretans have more than once with arms in their hands voted for annexation to Greece. The central mountains which are the backbone of the Island, have never been really brought under subjection to the Turkish authority. The fierce mountaineers have kept their arms and independence, and freely repaid Turkish severities in kind at ever recurring intervals during the last two hundred years. Under Venetian rule the Island was prosperous and rich; but where the Turkish hoof has trodden the grass refuses to grow. Great Britain is suspected by Continental publicists, and perhaps by some Continental Cabinets, of a design to possess herself of Crete. Those who make the accusation forget that Cyprus has proved a disappointment and a burden, adding aimlessly to the responsibilities of the Mediterranean fleet, which possesses in Malta and Gibraltar strong harbours and coaling stations sufficient for all purposes. Russia unquestionably hankers after an island in the Mediterranean. During the insurrection of 1866 Russian diplomacy was on the side of the Cretans up to the moment when it became possible that the island would fall to Greece. Then the Cretan cause lost its attractions, and Russia remembered that the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is a European interest. France is also credited with a desire to secure a central position which would dominate the Ægean Sea, and cut the Mediterranean in two. But the acquisition would scarcely be worth a general war, and it would scarcely be secured by France, or for that matter by any of the other Great Powers at a less price. Greece seems to be the one State which would divide the others the least on this question. But the others will not risk the deluge to give the Island to the Athenians.

WHETHER a cataclysm can be deferred indefinitely by the most skilful or the most feeble diplomacy seems to become more than doubtful when the Government of the Ottoman Empire is seen to be absolutely powerless to uphold or vindicate the law under the very eyes of the Sultan himself. The seizure of the Ottoman Bank by armed insurgents, determined to make a sort of Trafalgar Square demonstration against the Great Powers for abandoning the cause of Armenia, is in itself a portent. It is a symptom that the Government, with its functionaries, its police, and its military is regarded as a negligeable quantity, and may be defied with impunity. The result showed that this impression is well-founded. Not only was the Bank seized, but it was successfully held while rifle shots kept the police and military at bay; bombs from the roof were thrown on the passers-by with apparently complete impunity. In any capital in the world, even in the most backward State of South America, a band of desperadoes acting in that manner would have been tackled within an hour, and every man who escaped the bayonet would be safely lodged in jail to await speedy trial and certain punishment. But in Constantinople the military force was otherwise employed; it was required to look on with Turkish stolidity while a thousand inoffensive Armenian residents of the city, who had nothing whatever to do with the raid or the raiders were massacred in the streets by the populace. While the soldiery were enjoying this spectacle, Sir Edgar Vincent was calmly negociating terms with the Armenians who were in possession of the Bank. They explained to him that their object was to call the attention of European diplomacy to the claims of Armenia for redress. Having accomplished that purpose—and incidentally added another thousand to the long list of Armenian victims to the political propaganda which has kept the East in commotion for so long—they stipulated for a safe conduct, the retention of their revolvers, and a free passage to Marseilles on board his yacht, the Gulnare. These terms were conceded, and apparently the Sublime Porte acquiesed without the slightest objection. What if forty insensate demonstrators escaped scot free after insulting the Sultan and his Government to their face? A thousand Armenian tradesmen and clerks had been done to death in the presence of the Turkish troops, who allowed the butchery to go on without moving a hand or making a single arrest. No wonder that marines have been landed from the guardships to protect the Embassies. The Sultan's Government has effaced itself, and shows that it has lost the instinct of governing.

SINCE the Act imposing customs duties on imports was passed two and a-half years ago, efforts have been made by the authorities at Simla to remove the anomalies which are more or less inevitable in the introduction of a new tariff. But the grievances of one patient and long suffering class of importers in regard to the customs duty remain unredressed, and the Government of India continue to turn a deaf ear to their complaints. Coming under the heading of "printed paper," stamps are held to be dutiable. Ardent collectors—and their name is legion in India—do not complain of this *per se*, but they do find fault with the way in which the impost is levied. All philatelists are aware that it is customary to send out sheets of stamps on approval, and that no dealer is surprised if nine-tenths of the sheets he forwards in any particular instance are returned. It often happens that a collector in Bombay receives, say, Rs. 200 worth of stamps, and perhaps selects ten rupees worth from them. He has, however, paid the import duty on the whole amount (examination of the registered packet prior to acceptance being refused by the post office), but he is not given a single anna in the shape of a refund for the stamps he returns. He is informed at the Custom office that as the stamps went into his own custody no refund can be given. Thus in a case such as we have quoted the cost of the addition to a collection or a stock is actually doubled. The same thing applies in the case of dealers here who send to England or any part of Europe Indian stamps on approval. When the unaccepted stamps (frequently the larger part of the parcel) are returned, he has to pay five per cent. duty upon them, and no notice is taken of any affidavit he may sign as to the stamps not being his own property. Of course it is the dealers and those who are well known as philatelists who are always mulcted of the duty. People who collect in a small way receive the stamps in registered envelopes, and the delivery of the parcel is seldom accompanied by an enquiry as to its contents and a consequent demand for payment of duty. Another anomaly, as we are informed, is this—that only the packets of stamps brought by the weekly English mail steamer are stopped by the sea-post office for duty; so that stamps conveyed by the China or East African mails, being delivered without detention, escape the duty. The result is that an enterprising dealer in Singapore sends to England for specimens, and forwards them by the China mail to Bombay, where his agents are able to undersell the local dealers, since his wares have escaped the duty. It is clear that some steps should be taken to remove these anomalies or that the duty on the harmless craze of the philatelists should be abolished. The latter course has been adopted in the United States, where it was deemed advisable to save the trouble involved in dealing anomalies such as those we have pointed out by taking the duty off altogether.

GREAT anxiety has been caused in Bombay by the recent affair in Zanzibar, since it was feared that the safety of many Indians resident there was jeopardised. Several Parsee gentlemen have received telegrams from their relations that they are quite safe and remain unmolested, and that not a single Parsee or any other Indian has been killed. All is quiet now at Zanzibar.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, from Europe, by the mail steamer Peninsular, are Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Executive Engineer and Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways; Lieutenant M. T. Elderton; Mr. Tom Le Mesurier, Secretary, Western India Turf Club; Surg-Maj T. H. Pope; Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior; Mr. A. McKenzie; Mr. R. Hancock, Superintendent, Mysore Gold Mining Company, and others.

UMRA KHAN is journeying by easy stages to Kabul *via* Kandahar. The Amir has granted him the small escort usually given to Afghan officials.

THE final proposals regarding the Jhansi Camp are being submitted to the Commander-in-Chief. The prevalence of cholera in Jhansi and Lalitpur districts may possibly affect the dates provisionally fixed.

THE departmental committee on railways, which meets shortly at Simla, will probably consist of the Viceroy (President), the Financial and Public Works Members, the Secretary, P. W. D., the Director-General of Railways, the Consulting Engineer to Government, and the Accountant-General, P. W. D.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Albert Laurence Powell, 19th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, second son of Mr. David Powell, of 45, Farm-street, Mayfair, and Ella Eugenie, only child of Mr. Augustus Breul, of The Cloisters, Bombay.

IT is now clearly established that Abdur Rahman is placing full administrative powers in the hands of his son Habibulla, the declared heir-apparent. This is with the view of obviating difficulties that may arise hereafter regarding the succession to the throne. Habibullah has already a strong faction in the State, and is showing great force of character.

REPORTS which have reached India from Suakin fully confirm the story told by Reuter as to the excessive heat, but the Indian sepoys all the same have remained in good health. Their British officers are standing the climate manfully, but one and all feel the results of the inaction. Cholera fortunately has not so far attacked other than stray followers, and it is hoped it may not get a foothold among the troops.

LIEUTENANT WALTER GILBERT BARTON BROWNE, acting Paymaster of the Royal Fusiliers, who was recently tried by court-martial at Mhow for fraudulent misappropriation of regimental moneys, amounting in all to between thirty and forty thousand rupees. There were charges also of theft of Rs. 364 entrusted to his keeping by a brother officer, and of fraud in connection with the Army Temperance Association funds.

IT has been proposed to raise only four more companies of Military Police to take over the Southern Chin Hills from the 31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) M. L. I., which is at present garrisoning that part of the country and which is to be withdrawn to Burma. The four companies as soon as formed will be tacked on to the Military Police at present garrisoning the Northern Chin Hills, so that there will then be one Battalion for the whole country. Many Chins are to be enrolled into the new companies. The present strength of the Military Police in the Chin Hills is about 725 men and they have been under the command of Captain H. E. Whiffin, under whom they have rendered excellent service and have been frequently complimented for it.

IT having been brought to the notice of Government that during the past 18 months some 20,080 cattle have died from anthrax in the Madras Presidency, the skins of a considerable portion of which have been sold in trade, and that fatal cases of anthrax infection (malignant carbuncle) have occurred among people at Vaniembady, Gudiyattam, Cunur (Chingleput District, a station on the Madras Railway) and other places where skin merchants have their depots, the Madras Government has issued orders to the railway authorities not to allow sun-dried skins of animals to be piled on station-platforms used by passengers, and to see that these skins are not conveyed in vans intended for the reception of passengers' luggage.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ARMENIAN RAIDERS GET THE HONOURS OF WAR.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

Further particulars of the surrender of the Armenians at the Ottoman Bank state that they parleyed with Sir Edgar Vincent at the windows, and declared their object was to demonstrate against the desertion of Armenia by the Powers. They stipulated that they should have safe conduct and retain their revolvers. These conditions were granted, and they were then conveyed to Sir Edgar's yacht.

During the occupation of the Bank by the rioters the Mussalman mob massacred numbers of innocent Armenians in the streets.

The conduct of the Armenian insurrectionists is regarded as insensate.

THE EMEUTE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A THOUSAND ARMENIANS MASSACRED.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Armenians who seized the Ottoman Bank have safely sailed for Marseilles.

It is estimated that fully one thousand innocent Armenians were massacred in the streets during the late emeute. The troops took no part in, but were passive spectators of, the butchery.

The British residents took shelter in different places.

LANDING OF MARINES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Marines have been landed from the Guardships at Constantinople for the protection of the different Embassies.

THE SULTAN AND CRETE.

The Sultan has sanctioned the scheme for reforms in Crete formulated by the Powers, on condition that the Cretans accept it.

LATEST FROM ZANZIBAR.

Latest advices from Zanzibar state that all is quiet, and that a detachment of Sikhs had arrived from Mombassa.

Said Khalid, the pretender, still remains at the German Consulate.

ITALY DEMANDS REDRESS OF BRAZIL.

Italy is sending Signor Martino, of the Diplomatic service, on board a cruiser, on a special mission to Rio Janeiro, to demand redress for the recent attacks on the Italians there, and a settlement of the claims made by Italians for the losses they suffered in the last revolution.

THE MATABELE RISING: NO SETTLEMENT AS YET.

The palavers between Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Indunas were concluded to-day, without any final settlement being come to, the rebels in the Matoppo Hills retaining their arms.

HEAVY RAIN STORMS ON THE NILE.

Violent rain storms have destroyed five miles of the Nile Railway, south of Sarras.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NILE RAILWAY.

As many as twelve miles of the Nile Railway have been destroyed in the rain storm, already referred to, which was unparalleled in its violence.

The operations of the expedition will, in consequence, be delayed a fortnight.

LI HUNG CHANG IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, AUG. 28.

Li Hung Chang arrived here, to-day, and had a grand reception.

The Government officers boarded the steamer, and welcomed him on behalf of President Cleveland.

The forts and warships saluted him, and he was escorted to his hotel by troops.

CRICKETING NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

Somerset has beaten Surrey by nine wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Kent by one hundred and forty-nine runs.

Nottingham has beaten Sussex by one hundred and eighty-eight.

Australia has beaten Lancashire by two hundred and seventeen runs on a wet wicket.

A SHIP RUN ASHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 30.

The British sailing ship Oranasia, 2,565 tons, with a cargo of salt from Middlesboro, went ashore, on Friday, near the famous James and Mary Sands. A good deal of cargo has been jettisoned, and up to a late hour yesterday the ship had not been got off. The accident is said to have been due to a sudden alteration of the position of the eastern gut of the channel.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE RETIRING CHIEF JUSTICE.

The members of the Bar entertained Sir Comer Petheram, the retiring Chief Justice, to a farewell dinner last night. Sir Charles Paul, Advocate-General, presided, and in a long and eloquent speech proposed Sir Comer Petheram's health, to which the Chief Justice replied. Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated at a late hour.

BURMA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

RANGOON, AUG. 30.

The Football Tournament for the Challenge Shield, presented by Mr. Walter Locke, concluded yesterday. The Royal Scots, from Mandalay, beat the East Lancashire, from Meiktila, after a grand match by one goal to *nil*. Ten teams entered on Thursday. The Lancashires and Scots tied; and on Saturday the latter just won. From twelve to fifteen thousand persons were present.

Mr. Aston, Judicial Commissioner, presented the shield and medals to the winners, and badges to the runners up.

FOXHOUNDS MEET.

POONA, AUG. 30.

A bye-day run of the Poona and Kirkee foxhounds was held at Canal Bridge on the Mahableshwar Road. A very large field turned out. The hounds were led up to the road, and afterwards taken across some fields towards the plantation, at the end of which a jack was viewed crossing the croal nullah, and went straight up towards the range of hills at the back of Parbutti. The side of the hill was very precipitous, with many drop walls to be negotiated. This caused some to dismount. The hounds were running fast all the time across the valley. At the foot they went skirting the village, and, leaving it on the right, running up the valley between spurs of high hill. The field was scattered, and very few were with the hounds. The jack turned again somewhat to the right, and tried to face a steep hill, but was soon overtaken and killed. The run occupied forty-three minutes. Only a few were with the master, namely, Captains Hays, Pinney, and Young, the latter a well-known member of the Bombay hunt, Captains Duncan and Wellscole, Messrs. Cameron and Simmons. The pack kept together exceedingly well at the finish; which speaks well for the management as the horses had their work cut out to keep in line with the hounds. Many had enough before reaching Ambegaon. Amongst the ladies were: Miss Wilson, Miss Bagnell, Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. Fagan.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 30.

A Rugby Football match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Royal Irish Rifles was played, yesterday, on the Gymkhana ground. Just before the game a smart shower of rain fell, and made the ground a bit slippery. The Gymkhana defended from the south, while the Irish held the north goal. Shortly after, the Gymkhana securing a ball made a charge for a goal, but the three-quarter back stopped, and a scrimmage ensued in which several wild kicks were given by both sides. At the conclusion of time the Gymkhana secured a try. Play was resumed again, the Irish setting the ball in motion, but the Gymkhana played skilfully, and made two more tries. The Gymkhana sent the ball very close to the Irish's goal, but were thwarted by the half-backs. The Gymkhana thus won by four tries to an Irish love.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The preliminary runs in tent-pegging competitions and sword *vs.* sword and sword *vs.* lance in connection with the Assault-at-Arms came off, yesterday morning, on the race-course. Bombardier Nye, of I Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Sergeant Andrews, L. Battery, Sergeant Goldsworthy, and Sergeant Halt, 40th Battery, did well in the competition. In sword *vs.* sword competition Gunner Coulson, 40th, Gunner Wilson, 72nd, Bombardier Stannard, and Sergeant-Major Judge, of L Battery, Trooper Cardery, 20th Hussars, and Sergeant Claridge are at present the winners. The semi-finals of this event will be played off on Wednesday, and the finals on Saturday. In tent-pegging with lance four remained to try conclusions: Bombardier Nye and Sergeant Andrews, of the Royal Horse Artillery; and Sergeants Goldsworthy and Halt, 40th Field Battery.

In the same competition for Natives the preliminary try was competed. The following four remained to play off the semi-final, viz., Duffedar Mahomed Roshan, 1st Bombay Lancers, Duffedar Tukaram Powar, Governor's Bodyguard, Duffedar Mir Nirzali, and Naik Mahomed Khan, 2nd Bombay Lancers. In tent-pegging with sword and sword. *vs.* sword the preliminary heats were competed. The finals will be played on Saturday. In sword *vs.* lance, the smaller weapon seemed to secure the greater advantage, the lance making it extremely difficult for wielding it to recover his weapon. Tent-pegging with lance was good. Many of the Native competitors were decidedly very much to the front, but at the end some of them fell off. The feats of Mahomed Khan, 2nd Bombay Lancers, with sword and lance were wonderfully expert. The men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, Poona Horse, Governor's Bodyguard, and the Hyderabad Lancers are at present to the front in several Native competitions.

THE LATE SETH KHARSHEDJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, AUG. 29.

A large and influential meeting of the Parsee Anjuman of Surat was held, this evening, under the presidency of Sardar Davar Edalji Kharsedji Mody, at his Daria Mehel, where resolutions were unanimously passed, expressing the deep regret of the Anjuman at the death of the philanthropic Seth, Kharsedji Fardunji Parakh, authorising the president of the meeting to address a letter of condolence to the deceased's grandson, and a telegram to Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart., sympathising with the object of the meeting to be held at the Allbless Baugh, under his presidency, and appointing a large and influential committee to collect subscriptions to perpetuate his memory.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, AUG. 29.

French mail steamer Caledonien, from Bombay, German mail steamer Prinz Regent Luitpold, from Bremen, and N. L. Sachsen, from China arrived.

COLOMBO, AUG. 30.

French mail steamer Australien, from Australia, and Polynesien, from Suez, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 29th instant via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 17-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	30 5-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	40,000 Bales.
„ „ Surats	2,700 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton	14,000 „
„ „ Surats	nil „
„ Stock of Cotton	515,000 „
„ „ Surats	52,000 „

The sum of about £600,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the Overland Mails of August 14, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Arnold, Mr Jas
Best, Miss
Bickerton, Mr C W
Boltenheim, Mr Mrs, and Miss
Barren, Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs
Coombs, Mr S C
Carruthers, Mr
Ducat, Mr R
Evans, Mrs
Elwes, Mr J F, and Miss
Edge, Mr S V
Hemsted, Mr F
Harper, Mr
Harper, Mr
Haslope, Revd
Jones, Mr T
Koppenhagen, Mr R
Keefe, Mr
Liveing, Mr C W
Messurier, Mr T
Maulden, Mrs and 2 children
Pope, Dr T
Peterson, Mr
Susanne, Madam
Stanley, Mr
Worby, Mr
Wynch, Capt F
Wartenbery, Mr C
Williams, Mr D N, Mrs and child

FROM BRINDISI.

Adie, Mr and Mrs
Austin, Mr H H
Boyle, Capt
Cruickshank, Lt
De Souza, Mr S
Elderton, Lt M E
Fetterle, Mr
Heyland, Mr A L
Hewett, Mr C
Henderson, Mr
Hancock, Mr H
Harper, Mr
Johnston, Mr J W D
Kagigi, Mr
Luke, Lt P P
McKenzie, Mr H
Moulden, Rev C A
Morrison, Mr C
Marsden, Surgn-Capt
Muir, Mr A K
Orr, Mr A E
Riordan, Mr R J
Rolfe, Mr J H H
Reynold, Mr E S
Staley, Mr
Shield[illegible]
Wood Ellis, Mr, Mrs and child
Young, Mr W S

FROM PORT SAID.

Lewis, Mr and Mrs
Maisey, Miss
Weir, Mrs J W A

FROM ISMAILIA.

Lewis, Lt Owen
Loenaker, Dr Alfd
McMillan, Mrs

FROM ADEN.—Mr and Mrs Nanabhoy Rustomjee Dholloo.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences to-morrow morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presiding. There are five cases committed for trial, implicating three Hindus and three Mahomedans. There are three cases of murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and one of Kidnapping and theft. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, two by Mr. Allan F. Turner, corner, and one by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, acting Fourth Presiding Mrgistrate. The following is a summary of the calendar.

1. Gayadin Rugbardayal, Hindu, committed by Mr. A. F. Turner, coroner, on the 27th March, for murder.

2. Nazal Budda and Gulzawan Tarkhan, Mahomedans, committed by Mr. Turner, coroner, on the 27th June, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder; causing grievous hurt; and abetment thereof.

3. Rajana Sayaji, Hindu, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, on the 22nd July, for murder.

4. Ismail Peerbux, "alias" Fouzdarkhan, "alias" Bhosa, Mahomedan, committed on the 24th July, by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for kidnapping and theft.

5. Ramkoober Ballak, Hindu, committed on the 19th August, by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, for murder.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 14.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

IF, as everybody seems to agree, the debate on the Indian Budget was more wearisome than usual to the average member of Parliament—which is saying a great deal—it was remarkable for a new departure introduced by Lord George Hamilton. It has been the practice, in recent Sessions at any rate, to have the general and particular discussions on Indian affairs before the House goes into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts, as in Parliamentary language the Budget statement is called. This arrangement is very well when, as in the case of last year, two days are devoted to the Indian Budget and the subsidiary topics, but it is very awkward when, as on the present occasion, only one sitting is available and the debate does not commence until past five o'clock. Lord George without a word of protest from any quarter reversed the customary order, and calmly informed the House that he would make his statement before the Speaker left the chair. In case there should be any rigid Constitutionalists present he said something vaguely about "several precedents" in former years, and the manœuvre—for it was a manœuvre—succeeded. Amongst other qualities which endear Mr. Gully to the members of the House of Commons, and to those who have to attend the debates of that assembly in a professional character, is his entire freedom from pedantry. I suspect that Lord G. Hamilton would not have found Mr. Gully's immediate predecessor quite so complaisant. However, it was a great advantage in the circumstances that the Secretary of State would make his statement before the discussion which it was known beforehand would raise no very important points and was to be more than ordinarily academic, but it is to be hoped that the innovation will not be adopted in future as a matter of course. Mr. Maclean, who was not present last night, and whose absence from the debate made it less interesting, would, I am sure, be the first to protest against such action. But the Government will require to be watched. All Governments regard the debate on the Indian Budget as a nuisance, and are glad to get it over as soon as possible. Lord G. Hamilton got through his work, as he usually does, very creditably. His voice is not a strong one, but he is extremely distinct, and he is a model of lucidity. He showed tact by the terms in which he referred to the Indian Army. The Council at home had granted the request of the military authorities in India for large additions to the reserve of camels and horses. "This," said the noble lord, "will greatly increase the mobilizing power of the Indian Government; but I will say at once that the India Council would not have agreed to this if it had not been of opinion that the Native Army was fit to go anywhere and to meet any troops in the world." The cheers with which this tribute was received showed that its significance was appreciated. Incidentally Lord George observed that the salt-tax cannot be put higher, because it is higher now than one could wish it to be, and he further remarked, that while the Indian Government is unable at present to part with any existing sources of revenue, he was in hopes that revision and amendment of existing rates might not be outside their capabilities. After referring in detail to some of the leading features of the financial situation in India, Lord George made some observations that have, I fancy, a greater degree of applicability to Bombay's neighbours rather than to Bombay itself. He said: "I do not think that anybody who ever held the post I have the honour to occupy has not appreciated the assistance of outside advice, opinion, or even criticism; but whilst I welcome advice and do not repel criticism, I cannot help feeling that there is a tendency in certain quarters at the present moment to somewhat unduly disparage the benefits of British rule in India. Since I have been at the India Office I have made a point of reading the translations of Native newspapers which are sent home, and I think there is no improvement in their tone; on the contrary, I think they now discuss many matters with much more acerbity, indulge in more general depreciation of the benefits of our rule, and are more apt to draw wholesale indictments against us. If that is the case I think a very grave responsibility rests with anybody who encourages that feeling by perhaps attaching undue importance to the infinitesimal drawbacks of the effects of our rule and ignoring its infinite benefits." He continued: "For this, and all Governments which exercise an administration over composite races, absolute perfection is not the standard; the standard is the comparative merit of the Government that is in existence with the Government which it superseded or the Government which might supersede it. If those who criticize our rule in India could only have a very short taste of the rule which is superseded they would for generations to come bless the Government." Lord George's audience was not a large one. At no period of his speech did it much exceed two dozen, and at one moment it fell to half-a-score. The rule is that, although an unlimited number of amendments can be placed on the paper, only one can be decided upon. Sir W. Wedderburn was successful in the ballot for his motion in favour of the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to examine and report on the Indian accounts. He found a seconder in Mr. H. J. Wilson, of opium notoriety, and later received support from Sir C. Dilke. But the scheme did not at all commend itself to the House, and was on a division rejected by 110 to 30. The majority was mainly composed of Unionists, but included Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. Seale Hayne (Paymaster-General in the last Liberal Administration), Mr. Woodall (another ex-Liberal Minister) Mr. T. E. Ellis (the principal Liberal Whip), and Sir Charles Palmer, the well-known Liberal member for the Jarrow division, of Durham. No official Liberal voted in the minority, which, moreover, only included 12 representatives of English constituencies, the remainder consisting of Irish, Scotch, and Welsh members. The following is a list of those who went into the lobby against the Government with the names of their constituencies:—*Liberals*—T. Bayley (Chesterfield), James Caldwell (Mid-Lancashire), R. Cameron (Houghton-le-Spring, Durham), J. H. Dalziel (Kirkcaldy Burghs), F. J. Horniman (Penryn and Falmouth), W. Jones (Carnarvonshire), Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Cumberland), J. Herbert Lewis (Flint District), T. Lough (West Islington), J. H. Maden (Rossendale), J. H. Roberts (Denbighshire), W. R. Shaw (Harlifax), and Robinson Soutta (Dumfriesshire). *Labour*:—John Burns (Battersea). *Anti-Parnellites*—M. Austin (West Limerick), Michael Davitt (South Mayo), P. C. Doogan (East Tyrone), J. F. Farrell (West Cavan), Maurice Healy (Cork), T. M. Healy (North Louth), J. F. Hogan (Mid-Tipperary), E. F. V. Knox (West Cavan), D. MacAleese (North Monaghan), and Donald Sullivan (Westmeath). *Parnellite*—James O'Kelly. Subsequently Mr. J. H. Roberts, Sir A. Scoble, Mr. Bhownuggree, Sir H. Havelock-Allan, and Sir Henry Fowler, who tired the House by his minute treatment of the question, addressed the House. Mr. Bhownuggree touched upon a variety of subjects, including the separation of the Judicial and Executive branches of the administration, Dr. Bahadurjee's medical scheme, and the disabilities imposed upon Indian Uitlanders in South Africa, and was warmly complimented on his speech. For some time, with the exception of a short speech from Sir W. Wedderburn, the discussion was confined to Lancashire members, who mustered quite strongly for the purpose after dinner, and all of whom seemed bursting with a desire to unburthen their souls. If the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and their able Secretary, Mr. John Marshall, had been present they could not have failed to be flattered. It was quite clear that the Association is a body that Lancashire fears.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

When I wrote a week ago the fate of the above measure was uncertain. What happened on Friday night I cannot say. Report says that Lord Salisbury made or sent a very plain communication to the recalcitrant peers. However that may be, they went through the further consideration of the Bill in a decidedly less aggressive manner, and when through their principal spokesmen they wrote to the Press repudiating the charge of trying to wreck the measure it was seen that they were not prepared to continue the war to the bitter end. On Tuesday the House of Commons considered the Lords Amendments. With some of these they readily agreed, but they declined by 176 to 24 to accept Lord Cloncurry's amendment raising the limit from £50 to £100 in the case of pastoral holdings for which the settlement of a judicial rent may be desired, and insisted upon the reintroductions of clause five relating to town parks. The Lords, yesterday evening, made under the leadership of Lord Macnaghten an effort to prevent the restoration of the town parks clause, and were only beaten by six. The Government had a narrow escape; the presence of a few bishops saved them from defeat. The passing of the Irish Land Bill is undoubtedly "good business" for the Government and a feather in Mr. Gerald Balfour's cap. The excellent relations that for the time being at all events exist between the Government and no inconsiderable portion of the Irish members have been strengthened by the release of four of the Irish prisoners—John Daly, Devany, Gallagher, and Whitehead—on the ground of ill-health. It is easier for Sir M. White Ridley to do this than it would have been for Mr. Asquith.

CRETE.

The future of this island is occupying much attention, and the state of feeling in England may be imagined when we find a journal like the *Standard* advocating what is practically a bag and baggage policy. Says the leading Conservative journal:—"It is because Turkish Rule is bad everywhere, and peculiarly iniquitous where it has to do with a mixed Moslem and Christian population, and because it has shown itself utterly incapable of doing anything but add to the troubles and massacres of the island, that men with a spark of humanity in their composition are casting about them for some tolerable substitute. There are peculiar reasons why Crete should be liberated from a kind of subjection that is always corrupt and always cruel." The "most absolute autonomy" for Crete is, what the *Standard* maintains, is necessary. "We will go further, and affirm that the British Government would not be travelling *ultra vires* if it proposed to the Powers to co-operate with it in bringing about the autonomy of the island. Should the answer be a refusal, this country would at least have done its duty, and have liberated its conscience, and the responsibility for any further evils that may ensue would rest with others." The attempts to get Mr. Curzon to commit himself to a definite statement of the Government's policy have not been altogether successful, but he was very emphatic in denying the feasibility of handing over the island to Greece. In the Queen's Speech closing Parliament we are told that the Government have in conjunction with other Powers in Europe endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation "by proposing the establishment of a system of Government that shall be equitable and acceptable to both the Christian and Mussulman inhabitants."

VISCOUNT WOLSELEY'S AMENDE.

Lord Wolseley's rather tardy explanation with reference to the unfortunate expressions he was betrayed into making when giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure may not be so full as some persons would desire, but it is clear that he is in a penitent frame of mind, and, though he does not say so in so many words, sorry that he was not more guarded in his language. The apology has allayed the indignation which his words naturally created, and there is a disposition on all sides to say no more about the matter. In his interview with Reuter's representative his lordship called attention to the views on the subject he published some years ago. He evidently referred to the article that appeared from his pen in the *North American Review* in 1878, in which he praised the sepoys for possessing "the highest military virtues," and as being recruited from races "who regard a soldier's occupation as the noblest of earthly pursuits." They had a strong belief in honour. "I have no hesitation in saying," he remarked, "that the Crown jewels would be safer, in some respects, under the charge of a sepoy guard and a sepoy sentry than if committed to the care of European Soldiers." The native Indian cavalry were vastly superior to the Russian Cossacks, and "should we ever be engaged in any great European war, we could easily send 10,000 of them from India, which, added to the 6,000 British sabres we could put in the field, would form a very imposing cavalry force." "No European troops," he further said, "are such good marchers, and all who have learnt, from personal experience with them in action, to appreciate their fighting value will agree with me in thinking that our recent discovery of how willing—nay, anxious—our Indian army is to fight in this hemisphere will enable England to re-occupy the military position she held in the estimation of the world at the beginning of this century." The belief expressed in some quarters last week that the Commander-in-Chief had some secret motive in saying what he did before the Welby Commission does not prevail in the higher official circles. An important personage in Whitehall who before he was appointed to his present position held an important military position in India observed to a friend when conversing about the Commander-in-Chief's betise:—"Oh, Wolseley is not a bad fellow, but he has no tact. If he spoke the words exactly as they are reported, of which I have my doubts, he did not mean any harm, and I am sure this will be recognised in India when the present irritation has passed away." It ought to be remembered in Lord Wolseley's favour that in his speech at the Shoeburyness meeting, a week ago, he went out of his way to make some graceful allusions to the Indian Army. He said: "I regret to find there is no representative of the Indian artillery here, for, although it is a small body, still I think it would be a great advantage in cementing the various outstanding portions of our Empire if that magnificent army of India could be represented on occasions like the present." The simultaneous appearance in the newspapers of the above generous remarks and the statement made through Reuter was probably not accidental. In this connexion I may mention that a preliminary report of the Royal Commission, together with minutes of the evidence already taken, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons yesterday and will be published in due course. The bulk of this evidence, it will be remembered, was taken previous to the admission of reporters to the inquiry, and will, therefore, be new to the public. The unpleasantness aroused by Lord Wolseley's evidence may possibly cause Lord Welby and his colleagues to regret that they did not adhere to the decision come to by the majority at the opening of the inquiry, to pursue their investigations in camera.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

Her Majesty, who, we have just been reminded on good authority, is the most hard-worked woman in her dominions, "working with her secretaries till past midnight and beginning again betimes in the morning," has through the Home Secretary made an interesting communication to the nation and the Empire. Sir Matthew White-Ridley is commanded by the Sovereign to intimate that, while she is much gratified to observe such general expressions of loyalty and affection towards her in regard to the fact that she will shortly have reigned for a longer period than any other British Sovereign, it is Her Majesty's wish that, should she be spared to rule over her beloved people for such a period, any recognition or celebration of that event should be reserved until she has actually completed a reign of sixty years. People are already beginning to discuss the best means by which the happy occasion may be celebrated in these isles, and a repetition of the splendid ceremonies of the Jubilee Year seems to find most favour at present. There is one personage attached to the Court, Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, whose opinion will have great weight in the matter, and it is understood that he is all for a Thanksgiving Day with a grand service in Westminster Abbey. That chartered libertine, the editor of *Truth*, makes a characteristic suggestion. It is that the Queen's sixty years' reign should be signalised by pulling down the Imperial Institute. "The Institute," he says, "was built to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, and by common consent it is one of the most crack-brained projects that ever emanated from the mind of man, although doubtless some of those who were behind the scenes had a certain amount of method in their madness." There cannot, it seems to Mr. Labouchere, "be a better means of celebrating the coming event in English history than by putting this Jubilee blunder right and preventing the Imperial Institute remaining for ever a reproach to British commonsense." He thinks this "little idea" of his simple and practicable. Lord Herschell, Sir Frederick Abel, and Sir Somers Vine are hardly likely to take the same view of the matter. Indeed, it would not surprise me if they and those associated with them in the management of the Imperial Institute were to devise some means of turning the unique and joyful occurrence to the profit of that gigantic but sickly monument of the Queen's Jubilee. If I should be right in my surmise it is pretty certain that you in India will be the first, or almost the first, to hear of the proposal; though many people will probably think that before the Native Princes of India are asked to add to their previous contributions, the wealth of our Colonial millionaires should be tapped. What may happen in the future we cannot say, but it will not be denied that at present the Colonies are foremost in the Imperial Institute, and that India, to use a slang expression, occupies a back seat.

THE VACCINATION QUESTION.

I am not sure that we ought not to get up a national celebration to commemorate the completion of the labours of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, though I am afraid the public, quite apart from the conclusions at which the Commissioners have arrived, would not quite consider those eminent persons entitled to exceptional honours. Never has there been such a dilatory Royal Commission. Seven years have elapsed since they commenced their investigations, and people began to wonder whether the report would ever see the light. The *Times*, which except perhaps when it deals with the Home Rule question does not use strong language, is constrained to say that the length of time consumed by the Commission has been little short of a public scandal, and "has been indirectly the cause of a smallpox mortality, which both could have been and ought to have been avoided." The anti-vaccinationers are very angry with the leading journal for suppressing what they consider the principal feature of the report, namely, that the operation of vaccination shall not be insisted upon in cases where parents make a written declaration that they object to it. The *Times* in its summary of the report which, although presented to the Queen, has not yet been published, omits any reference to this recommendation of the Commission which, according to another journal, was adopted unanimously. If, as there seems no sufficient reason to doubt, the Commission have made some such recommendation, it seems rather a bold thing to say that the contentions of the anti-vaccinators have derived no support from the conclusions arrived at. I am not concerned to discuss here the pros and cons of vaccination, but I happen to know that the plan apparently approved by the Commission for the protection of patients with "conscientious scruples" emanated from a gentleman who has written a great deal against vaccination. According to one description of the report it may be roughly divided into three parts. In Part I. the Commissioners are unanimous; Part II. contains recommendations of a majority of the Commissioners; and Part III. is the report of a minority of four. We are told, Part I. deals with the question exhaustively from a historical and pathological point of view. Vaccination is, on the whole, approved of, with reservations calculated, if we may credit the *Daily News*, to cause some astonishment amongst those who have not perused the volumes of evidence already published. This part winds up with the recommendation above referred to. In Part II. a majority of the Commissioners recommend certain new methods of procedure, transfer of the vaccination business from Boards of Guardians to Sanitary Authorities, use of calf lymph, etc. In Part III. the minority wholly discountenance any State or public interference with a parent as regards vaccination. A former Surgeon-General in Bombay, Sir Guyer Hunter, with Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, maintains that vaccination should not only continue to be compulsory, but that re-vaccination at the age of 12 should be insisted upon. A memorandum signed by Mr. J. A. Bright, who took Mr. Bradlaugh's place, and Mr. Samuel Whitbread, objects to any form of compulsory vaccination, but suggests that greater facilities should be given for free vaccination, and that arrangements should be made for the attendance of the vaccination officer at the homes of the poor, with free medical attendance in case of any injurious effects. The Commissioners were instructed to report as to—(1) The effect of vaccination in reducing the prevalence of, and mortality from, smallpox; (2) what means, other than vaccination, can be used for diminishing the prevalence of smallpox, and how far such means could be relied on in place of vaccination; (3) the objections made to vaccination on the ground of injurious effects alleged to result therefrom, and the nature and extent of any injurious effects which do, in fact, so result; (4) whether any, and if so what, means, should be adopted for preventing or lessening the ill effects, if any, resulting from vaccination, and whether, and if so by what, means, vaccination with animal vaccine should be further facilitated as a part of public vaccination; and (5) whether any alterations should be made in the arrangements and proceedings for securing the performance of vaccination and, in particular, in the provisions of the Vaccination Acts with respect to prosecution for non-compliance with the law.

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR MILLAR.

Only older men in the Western Presidency will remember Surgeon-Major Robert Millar, formerly of the Bombay Army. He was a curious creature, and many stories used to be told of his eccentricity when serving in India. His peculiarity of manner seemed to increase after his retirement. One of his fancies was that he was cut out for a Parliamentary career, and he had an inconvenient habit of turning up at by-elections as an independent candidate. What his politics of late were I do not know. Ten years ago he belonged to the National Liberal Club, but his connexion with that institution ceased owing to some unpleasantness, the exact nature of which I do not remember, but which was caused by his want of self-control. His last public appearance, I think, occurred about two years ago when he had a mixed reception from the electors of a northern manufacturing town to whom he presented himself in his familiar *role* as an independent candidate. Neither in that, nor so far as I am aware on any previous occasion, did he ever go to the poll. A few days ago he jumped out of the drawing-room window of his residence in Portsdown Road, Maida Vale; and was killed. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity. He was in his seventy-third year.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AT THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The ex-member for Central Finsbury was the object of a spontaneous demonstration in the Indian City in the Earl's Court grounds last Saturday. That was his first visit to the exhibition, and as he was quietly taking stock of what there is to be seen, he was saluted by a Parsee in charge of one of the small theatres, or, as they are called at South Kensington, side shows. The Parsee invited Mr. Naoroji inside, and started the performance in his honour. The news that he was there spread through the Indian city, and all the natives flocked into the little theatre. After the entertainment had concluded, the Parsee, the Zoroastrian *impresario*, made a speech in Hindustani extolling his distinguished co-religionist, who expressed his thanks, and then held a sort of reception. The Europeans who had paid their money to see the show looked on with mingled interest and amusement. This was not the only evidence of Mr. Naoroji's popularity amongst these humble Indian folk that he received before he quitted the exhibition. So enthusiastic do they seem to have been that I wonder they did not parade their hero round the gardens on the back of one of the elephants.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Bde.-Surg. Lt.-Col. A. Cameron, M. D. (Ben. Ret.); Major-Gen. H. T. Tucker, C. B. (Ben. Ret.); Gen. J. T. Francis (Bom. S. C.); Surg.-Major R. Miller, M. D. (Bom. Ret.); Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C. B. (Ben. Ret.); Earl of Limerick; Sir John Millais; Dowager Lady Tennyson; and Lady Dacre.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. MARINE BATTALION.

THE Gymkhana team received a most handsome beating at the hands of the Marine Battalion on Saturday last. It is really disheartening for the Gymkhana captain and secretary that he has such a poor lot of cricketing material to draw upon. Time after time this year, it has been his fate to see his eleven going down like corn before the reaper. On Saturday the smashing they got was all the more extraordinary as it was distinctly a bowlers' day, as the soldiers proved up to the hilt. Now, if the Gymkhana team cannot bat, they are at any rate supposed to be able to bowl, and yet their opponents were able to stop and play the bowling, while they did and could not. The wicket was simply awful, and if the Gymkhana had had the services of a fast bowler, who could bowl straight, the other side ought not to have made half-a-hundred runs. If, however, the best that can be done is to bowl long hops on the leg side, it is only natural that the score should rise somewhat rapidly. The state of the cricket may be judged from the fact that even Cheetham, on two occasions, bumped clean over the wicket keeper's head. It was a terrible wicket to keep to even under the best circumstances, and with the erratic trundling that was the order of the day, no one can be surprised at the number of extras. Thirty-six extras in two innings, however, is a tall order.

Play began at 2-15, or half-an-hour after the advertized time. Fortunately this delay actually did no harm as the match was over at ten minutes to six. Thirty minutes, however, cut to waste at the start may sometimes prove a very important factor in the issue of a closely contested game, and it is a thousand pities that the rule of commencing punctually is not more rigidly observed. As regards the actual play there is very little to be said, except that the Marine Battalion made 136 runs for nine wickets, and declared their innings, while the Gymkhana could only put together forty-three at the cost of ten wickets. The following table is an interesting study:—

	Marine Battalion.		Gymkhana.
10	Capt Carnegy Sheik Khan	10	Lowndes Stephens
20	Capt Carnegy Sheik Khan	20	Lowndes Stephens
30 40 50 60 70	Sheik Khan Gondnak	30	Lowndes Stephens Cheetham Brookes Marshall Hicks Clowe Milne Black Capt Chamier
80	Dr Wilkins Gondnak	40	Capt Chamier Capt Anderson
90 100	Sheik Ebrahim Gondnak		
110	Gondnak Sheik Ebrahim Khammeter		
120	Panduck Mr Waller Capt Heyman		
130	Capt Heyman Gondnak		

Captain Carnegy with Sheik Khan started the Marine Battalion innings, and put together three and twenty before Khan lost his captain, who returned the ball to Cheetham. Gondnak now joined Khan, and then ensued the partnership of the day, these two batsman defying all the Gymkhana bowling till they had raised the total to 77. This was the best cricket of the afternoon, and the patience of batsmen wore out that of the bowlers. Khan had played good cricket for his quarter-century, though he gave a couple of chances. Dr. Wilkins following immediately, ran himself out. After that no one could be found to stay with Gondnak, who was playing excellent cricket, his cutting being especially well timed. When he had made 43, he gave a hard chance to third man which was not accepted; but the next ball Cheetham yorked him. The rest of the innings calls for no comment except that Captain Heyman hit up eleven runs without being caught out, and the innings was declared with the total at 136. Cheetham was responsible for six wickets, Milne getting one, while Anderson could not find the spot.

After the usual ten minutes grace Lowndes and Stephens went out for the Gymkhana. A fair start was made, and the score rose steadily to 26, when Milne put one into the hands of Waller at third man and retired for a dozen. Both Stephens and Lowndes played the bowling, and did their best to inspire the rest of the team with confidence. The remainder of the Gymkhana innings consisted in a batsman going to the wicket and taking guard, and when he was not run out, putting the first ball he received into the hands of the nearest and most convenient field. The whole side were out for forty-three runs. Carnegy's analysis is worth recording as he bowled 40 balls with four maidens for nine runs and five wickets. Just after he started it read eleven balls, three wickets, and two runs.

To-day there is a match arranged between the Marine Lines, and the Rest. It is supposed to begin at eleven o'clock.

The following are the scores and analyses:—

MARINE BATTALION.

Capt Carnegy, c and b Cheetham	10
Sheik Khan, c Lowndes, b Cheetham	25
Gondnak, b Cheetham	43
Dr Wilkins, run out	0
Sheik Ebrahim, st Stephens, b Cheetham	11
Khanmehter, c Hicks, b Milne	1
Lieut Waller, b Cheetham	0
Capt Heyman, not out	11
Naik Panduck, b Cheetham	0
Gondnak, not out	9
Kalnauck, did not bat	0
Extras	26
Total	136

Innings declared closed.

Fall of the wickets—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	77	77	106	111	115	118	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	80	41	2	1
Cheetham	110	27	10	6
Black	25	11	1	0
Anderson	70	22	6	0
Clowes	15	9	0	0

GYMKHANA.

Lowndes, c Waller, b Carnegy	12
Stephens, c Gondnak, b Carnegy	10
Cheetham, c Wilkins, b Khanmehter	0
Brookes, c Gondnak, b Khanmehter	0
Marshall, c Gondnak, b Carnegy	0
Capt Chamier, not out	10
Hicks, run out	0
Capt Clowes, c Walker, b Carnegy	1
Milne, c Panduck, b Khanmehter	0
Black, run out	0
Capt Anderson, b Carnegy	0
Extras	10
Total	43

Fall of the wickets—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	26	26	30	32	32	33	37	38	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Shaik Ebrahim	35	6	3	0
Gondnak	40	7	2	0
Khanmehter	40	11	3	3
Carnegy	40	9	4	5

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH.

The match between the Parsee Gymkhana and an Eleven of the Bombay University will take place, to-day, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground. The game will commence at 10 a.m. A tent has been specially pitched for visitors, to which all graduates and other gentlemen connected with the University will be welcome.

The following team will represent the Parsee Gymkhana:—S. B. Spencer (capt.), D. C. Pundole, E. N. Davar, D. F. Dubash, K. K. Kharas, A. Lalkaka, K. M. Mistry, D. E. Mody, R. E. Mody, A. H. Mehta, and M. H. Sanjana. Reserves—A. B. Chothia, J. M. Dastur, and K. K. Seervai.

DEFALCATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL SPINNING MILL.

THE unfortunate local mill, in the finances of which defalcations to a large amount were discovered in the course of last week, appears to be the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill, of which the agents are Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co. Its directors are Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit, chairman, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Jehangir Hormusjee, Jeejeebhoy M. M. Jeejeebhoy, Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, and Dr. Hormasjee B. Dantra. The company has 45,336 spindles and 1,057 looms at the Tardeo Mill; and 1,876 spindles and 393 looms at the Colaba branch; and has an average daily attendance of 2,448 employes at the former and 879 employes at the latter mill. The agents of the mill had in their employ for many years, even previous to the death of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, a head cashier of the name of Chhaganlal Gopal, to whom the mehta of Callidas Jootha, who had been entrusted with the sale of the company's piece-goods and yarn, made payments at the office of the agents to the credit of his master, Callidas. The cashier, Chhaganlal, made entries in the agent's books of some of the payments; and by a carefully-concealed system of fraud appropriated the rest to himself.

It is said that the fraud was concealed so skilfully that even the agents would have found it difficult to detect it on an examination of the accounts; and thus the misappropriations had been successfully carried on for a number of years. Chhaganlal died a few days ago, leaving behind him a widow, named Killibai, and moveable and immoveable property of the value of over two lakhs of rupees. This latter fact excited suspicion, and private information received by the agents led to an examination of their books, with the result that the defalcations discovered up to Friday last amount to about Rs. 3,35,000. On the preceding day, a meeting of the directors was held to consider what steps should be adopted under the circumstances; and under the advice of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, the company's solicitors, it was resolved to file at once a suit in the High Court, against Killibai, the widow of the cashier, Chhaganlal Gopal, to recover the sum of Rs. 3,35,000.

A plaint was accordingly presented on Saturday by Mr. Macpherson, acting under instructions from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. As applied for, Mr. Justice Fulton appointed Mr. C. A. Turner a receiver in the suit, and granted an attachment before judgment against Chhaganlal Gopal's property, of which the receiver has already taken charge. The rumour of the defalcations caused a great sensation in the Bazaar, and the shares of the mill had consequently gone down from Rs. 435 to Rs. 375, but there being some prospects for the recovery of the money, they have again gone up.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 29.

THIS match was resumed this morning. The Hindus had to make 154 runs to win the game, and they commenced their second innings just after half-past eleven. Before the game commenced a number of spectators turned out to witness it, but the crowd was not so great as on the previous day. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst was present up to the finish of the game. The weather was somewhat showery, and every few minutes a little rain fell, but only sufficient to stop play for about five minutes on one occasion. Sookhadia and Dada went in first to face the bowling of Herbert and Lowis. Sookhadia was clean bowled by Herbert in the third ball of his first over. His place was filled by Bapat. Dada made a three and then two in his first over off Lowis, but he fell in the next over. Without putting any more to his credit he was bowled by Herbert. Modak went in; play at the commencement was slow. By midday the first decade was notched for the loss of two wickets. After a few more balls Modak (the captain) was caught by the Poona captain (Mr. Greig). Chonkar, who played a good game the previous day, joined Bapat. He gave a chance to Browne, which the latter refused to accept. But in the following over he was stumped out after placing seven to his credit. Kirtikar took his place. Bapat, who was staying long, sent a straight ball to the bowlers, who accepted it, and his place was taken by Broker, but Kirtikar came out almost immediately, being also stumped by Young. Merchant filled the vacancy, but did not remain to score. Bhandare joined Broker, and after one or two attempts cut a ball of Herbert down to the boundary, but after a few minutes Bhandare was clean bowled by Geoghegan. The younger Broker then went in, and both of the brothers tried their best to raise the score, but the younger was immediately given out leg before to Herbert. Patkar, the last man, did not get a chance to bat as a substitute caught the first Broker out, and the play closed at 1-5 for 52 runs. The Gymkhana thus won by 102 runs.

The following are the full scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Lowis, b Chonkar	1	b Bhandare	0
Mr J G Greig, b Bhandare	26	not out	53
Mr H E Browne, b Bhandare	6	b Chonkar	8
Surg-Maj Martin, b Chonkar	0	b Chonkar	1
Mr Bickford, b Bhandare	3	b Bhandare	11
Mr H C Fernyhough, not out	33	b Chonkar	3
Mr D S Mander, b Bhandare	0	b Bhandare	1
Mr E S Sale, l-b-w, b Chounkar	5	b Bhandare	5
Mr H Herbert, b Bhandare	10	c Patkar, b Bhandare	2
Mr F Geoghegan, b Bhandare	0	b Bhandare	4
Mr F Young, c Bapat, b Bhandare	2	b Bhandare	12
Extras	3	Extras	8
Total	89	Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonkar	90	40	4	3	155	51	2	3
Bhandare	95	42	3	7	84	34	4	7
Patkar	5	4	0	0	20	15	0	0

Fall of wickets:—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
First Innings	1	22	23	30	51	51	66	83	87	89
Second Innings	9	41	58	68	62	73	75	94	103	108

BOMBAY HINDUS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T Merchant, b Herbert	2	b Herbert	0
C R Kirtikar, b Lowis	5	st Young, b Herbert	2
L S Bhandare, c Browne, b Herbert	0	b Geoghegan	13
D M Chonkar, c Greig, b Lowis	14	st Young, b Geoghegan	7
G B Modak, b Lowis	0	c Greig, b Lowis	4
J K Bapat, c Herbert, b Lowis	3	c and b Herbert	12
G B Broker, b Geoghegan	13	c sub, b Geoghegan	5
N W Dada, b Lowis	0	b Herbert	5
H R Broker, b Geoghegan	0	l-b-w, b Herbert	2
P S Sookhadia, not out	0	b Herbert	0
L B Patkar, run out	0	not out	0
Extras	6	Extras	7
Total	43	Total	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Herbert	50	13	5	2	65	22	4	6
Lowis	89	21	9	5	35	16	1	1
Geoghegan	40	3	5	2	27	11	2	3

Fall of wickets:—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
First Innings	2	4	14	14	26	30	30	31	40	43
Second Innings	0	5	10	28	28	32	32	49	52	52

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT WEBB-WARE, 7th Bombay Lancers, has taken up his appointment in the Political Department, having been posted to Baluchistan.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an exchange between Captain J. H. Pollard, Bhopal Battalion, and Lieutenant B. P. S. Rooke, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. PROUDFOOT, commanding the Pallaveram Depot, proceeds to Bellary to take up the officiating appointment of Colonel on the Staff.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT R. C. GOODFELLOW, attached to the 10th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Squadron officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain Nelson, proceeded on furlough.

CAPTAIN T. B. WOOD, R.A., officiating Commandant, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed to be Commandant, No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain L. H. Parry, R.A., who vacates on expiry of his tenure of command.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the re-engagement of the undermentioned lady nurses of the Indian Nursing Service, who will complete their first term of five years' service during the next cold season:—Nursing sisters M. L. Hayes, B. L. Cann, F. J. Harris, J. Campbell, and L. E. Lingard.

SANCTION has been accorded to estimates amounting to Rs. 19,165 for the execution of special repairs to the Native Infantry barracks occupied by the 42nd Gurkha Rifles at Shillong. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,06,600 has been sanctioned for the construction of quarters for twelve married non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department serving at Bombay, on the site available alongside the block of quarters for warrant officers recently built at Colaba.

THE following appointments have been made:—5th P. I.—Lieutenant R. Knollys, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster. 4th B. C.—Lieutenant F. Moore, from 2nd B. L., to be Squadron Officer. 2nd P. C.—Captain H. Templer, from 5th P. C., to be officiating Squadron Commander. 42nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant G. Warneford, from 7th Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 7th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. P. Keelan, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 45th Sikhs.—Lieutenant H. Rattray, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer. 31th P. I.—Lieutenant W. Nicholson, from the 21st P. I., to be officiating Wing Officer. 23rd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Rooke, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Sir Colville Arthur Durell Barclay, £2696 (gross); the Hon'ble Slingsby Bethell, £16,512 (gross); Mrs. Prudence Penelope Cavendish-Bentinck, £2,854; Vice-Admiral William Henry Cuming, £7,327; Major-General John Agmondisham Vesey Kirkland, £54,820; Mr. Walter Langton, £114,046; Mr. John Brandram Peele, £87,502; Mrs. Louise Pelly, £6,783; Mr. Joseph Armytage Wade, £15,200 (gross).

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Viceroy will not visit Mount Abu during his autumn tour. His Excellency will reach Baroda on November 27th instead of the 28th, and leave on the 30th for Surat to cut the first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway.

ENTERIC fever has appeared in epidemic form at Subathu, and that the Black Watch stationed there have a large number of men in hospital. This station is gaining an unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness.

THE Government of the N.-P. Provinces has ordered a searching inquiry into the sanitation of Naini Tal, and has appointed a large and representative committee, with Mr. Odling as President, to go into the question and report by the 15th October.

THE Government of Bengal has under consideration the question of the admissibility of members of the Subordinate Civil Service to the examination for admission into the executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

THE Faculty of Arts of the Calcutta University have recommended the adoption of Bengali as an optional subject for the F. A. and B. A. examinations. The marks gained in this subject or failure therein will not affect the candidate's position in any way, but the fact of his passing will be mentioned in his certificate or diploma.

THE recent violent fluctuations in exchange have come just when business is at its lowest ebb, and speculators seem to have had their own way in forcing down rates. Loan requirements have ceased, and there are no steadying influences at work, but apart from any present fluctuations a reaction should come when the tide of trade begins to rise again in October.

MAJOR F. B. D'AGUILAR, late Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department, Lahore, has died at Bath, England, of cancer. The deceased went on furlough in March for six months.

CHARAN DAS was brought up before Sheikh Nanak Bukhsh at kucheri on Tuesday, and charged, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with the murder of his father, step-mother and daughter. The prisoner made a statement in court to the effect that he was upstairs when he heard a row below. He rushed down, and on entering the room stumbled over a bleeding body. That was his explanation of the blood which covered his *dhoti*. The case was adjourned till the 28th instant, when medical evidence was to be taken. The wife of the accused, who is in a precarious condition at the hospital, has made a statement to the police which, in the event of her death, will take the nature of a dying declaration.

MR. F. T. G. WALTON, lately retired under the orders of Government of India in the Public Works Department from the post of Chief Engineer on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway under the 55 years' rule, has been re-appointed to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department by his Excellency the Viceroy as a Special Engineer, and will probably be sent to the Madras Presidency to construct an important bridge over the Godavery in connection with the extension of the East Coast Railway. This is a special recognition of Mr. Walton's meritorious service in the past and his capacity for equally good work in the future.

THE reorganisation of the Provincial Forest Service in Burma has already resulted in a good crop of local promotion, and the province is likely to draw on India for eight or nine rangers on a pay of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. These subordinates will be promoted to Extra Assistant Commissioners on Rs. 200 as soon as they pass in the language and land-revenue law of the country. It is also said that the Inspector-General of Forests and the Director of the Forest School are in correspondence with the Siamese Conservator regarding the officering of the Siam Forest Department with men trained at Dehra Dun. These windfalls however do not occur every day, and the unexpected employment offered to students does not lessen the moral conveyed in the recent resolution of Government.

DURING the year 1895-96 the total revenue of the Trust was Rs. 11,47,853 or an increase of Rs. 60,000 on the receipts of the preceding year, due to a general improvement in trade. The expenditure was Rs. 9,69,463 as against Rs. 10,69,534, due to the non-execution of certain works for which provision had been made in the Budget. Shipping fees on sea-going vessels improved slightly, while those on inland vessels declined, through the smaller composition paid by the Flotilla Company in lieu of landing and shipping charges. Landing fees during the year improved by nearly half a lakh of rupees, due to better trade with India and Europe. Cranage fees decreased by nearly fifty per cent. through the decline in the import of heavy machinery. The number of vessels that entered the port during the year ending 31st March was 1,174 with a net tonnage of 1,291, 713 as against 1,123 with a tonnage of 1,233,697 in the preceding year. The tonnage is the largest that has ever entered the port, but the number of vessels has been surpassed in several previous years.

THE new Educational Reorganisation Scheme has now been submitted by the Government of India to the Madras Government, which has passed it on to the Director of Public Instruction, in order that he may make such recommendations as he thinks fit so as to adapt the new provisions to the local Department. It is not yet known when the new scheme will be brought into force.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. STEDMAN, C.B., Commanding Burma District, who is now at Ootacamund on privilege leave, will consult the Lieutenant-General on various important matters concerning his Command. Among them will probably be the long-standing question of the selection of a site for a sanitarium for troops in that country and the expedition into the Wa country.

WE understand that the design for the Chitral medal has been approved by Her Majesty, and the dies are now being engraved. When finished they will be sent to India, and the medals will be struck and distributed there.

ANOTHER storey is being added to the India Office, at an estimated cost of £13,000. The additional accommodation is required for the library and the ever-accumulating mass of records belonging to the Department.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the purchase by the Government of Bengal of a lakh-and-a-half of rupees worth of Malwa opium.

BANDEL, near Hooghly, is to be selected as the site of the proposed Central Lunatic Asylum. The cost is estimated at two lakhs and-a-half.

A MEETING of the committee of the Indian Mining Association has been held to consider the action to be taken with reference to the application made by the central committee of the Pasteur Institute for a contribution to its funds. By invitation of the committee Dr. Ranking, secretary of the Bengal branch, was present, and as a result of further information given by him it was determined to ask for subscriptions from various firms under the Association. It was recognised that the Institute when established would offer a great advantage to coal owners in checking the ravages of cholera among their colliery hands, and the committee were unanimously in favour of giving strong support to the Institute. It was, however, felt that in view of the desirability of more extended support it would be well to have another meeting in order to discuss the question fully with the Chamber of Commerce, and such meeting will be held within the next few days, when it is hoped that liberal subscriptions will be forthcoming from more than one source.

IN connection with the Railway Conference at Simla the Punjab Provincial Committee is sitting to order and report, in order of urgency, on the days most needed for the further development of the Province; Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick having determined that the question should be thoroughly investigated. Mr. Lyall is President, and the Chief Engineers of the General and Irrigation Branches, Public Works Department, are members.

A SHORT time back, writes the *Pioneer*, we drew attention to the handsome surplus accruing to the State from forests in the year 1895-96, and the comparative figures may now be given in detail. The provinces under the control of the Government of India, Madras and Bombay being excluded, yielded the following surplus during the quinquennial periods mentioned:—

1870-71 to 1874-75	Rs. 11,12,000
1875-76 to 1879-80	„ 17,18,000
1880-81 to 1884-85	„ 23,86,000
1885-86 to 1889-90	„ 38,42,000
1890-91 to 1894-95	„ 53,51,000

In the year which has just passed the surplus was Rs. 58,41,000. Madras and Bombay may be taken as giving at least 22 lakhs, so we have a net surplus for all India and Burma of about 80 lakhs of rupees. In years to come it will doubtless rise to a crore, for Upper Burma has by no means reached its limit of production, and as the country is opened out the revenue must expand. The Forest Officers, to whose energy and ability this development is due, as a whole lead hard lives, with a good deal of exposure and a good deal of solitude, often in unhealthy climates. But even if their lines were all cast in as pleasant places as those of the lucky few, it would be no reason for meanly wriggling out of a concession that has publicly been granted and announced.

KARL J. TRUBNER, the Strasbourg publisher, is at present issuing the first parts of an *Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research*, being the first attempt at a complete, systematic, and concise survey of the vast field of Indian languages, religions, history, antiquities and art, most of which subjects have never before been treated in a connected form. Though this encyclopædia is primarily intended as a book of reference for students, it will nevertheless be useful to all connected with India, and though it chiefly summarises the results achieved, it will also contain much that is new and lead up to further research. Upwards of thirty scholars of various nationalities—from America, England, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands and India—have united with Dr. George Buhler of the Vienna University, the editor, in order to accomplish this task. About one-third of the contributions will be in English and two-thirds in German, a proportion that tells its own significant tale. The following parts have just been issued; "Vedic and Sanskrit Syntax," by J. S. Speijer; "Indian Palæography" (with 17 plates), by G. Buhler; "Law and Custom," by J. Jolly; and "The Bauddhas," by H. Kern. The whole work will consist of three volumes, each of about 1,100 pages royal octavo.

THE Nilgiri Game Association is a body that has done and is doing really good work in combating the destruction of game in the beautiful hills of Southern India and stocking their streams with fish. But it must be dreadfully hampered by the sordid spirit of some of the planters if the following advertisement, taken from a paper circulating in those districts, represents the general code of sporting morality thereabouts. It runs thus:—"Wanted. Two or three shikaries, European, Eurasian or native, to shoot down sambur on the——properties. No monthly pay, but Rs. 5 will be given for every animal killed, large or small, stag or hind, and the shikari can keep the skin and the flesh. These properties are bounded by at least four miles of Government reserve forest, and an energetic shikari keen at watching the tracks made by the sambur in and out of the forest could earn at least Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per month for some time to come. No wild dogs will be allowed to be shot." It has always been supposed that our Indian planting communities represented the essence of true sporting spirit, but the case must be rather different Madraswards if such an advertisement as this can pass unnoticed. Assuredly any man in Behar who advertised for shikaris to shoot pigs would quickly find himself a social outcast: and pigs are more serious enemies to cultivation than sambur. The provision as to the preserving of the wild dogs is in keeping with the rest of this meanly-spirited notice. As every one knows, these vermin are the worst foes of game all over India: and the Nilgiri Game Association gives a liberal reward for their destruction. But of what avail can this be if private persons take to protecting them for the sake of the havoc they work among the deer? However, all planters in Southern India are not of the same stamp as our advertiser, for those of the Wynaad understand, who suffer as much as any from the sambur, are united in prohibiting the shooting of them by natives on their estates.

THE India General Steam Navigation Company's railway construction debenture loan of twelve lakhs has been tendered for more than twice over. The average of the tenders accepted is Rs. 101-14-6, and nothing below Rs. 101-10-3 is being taken.

IN accordance with the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Port Commissioners have fixed March 1st, 1897, as the date from which the system of landing at the jetties and shipping at the docks is to be begun.

SOME months ago, writes the local paper, we drew attention to the dangerously insanitary condition of Lahore. Measures for the gradual improvement of the drainage of the city and civil station are now, we are glad to hear, to be taken in hand at once. The drain running from the Anarkali bazaar past the Chowburji, which has long been a nuisance, is to be re-aligned so as to increase the speed of outflow. The channel will be an open one to a point near the Kapurthala House, and run thence underground to a point well behind the Volunteer butts, at which place, in order to secure a steady flow in the drain and prevent any backwash from storm-water or other cause, there will be a tank for the reception of the sewage. From the tank the sewage will be pumped up to an open drain, and will be available for husbandry or else pass on to the river. The cost is estimated at Rs. 69,000. It is anticipated that the work will not be altogether unremunerative, as the zemindars may be expected to take up a good deal of the sewage for their lands. In any case, the decision is one upon which the Local Government is to be congratulated.

THE Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal lays stress, in his last report on vaccination, on the fact that small-pox has been almost completely suppressed in Germany by the introduction in 1874 of compulsory vaccination for infants and of re-vaccination for all school-children in their twelvth year, and urges that all boys at school and all young men entering Government service should be vaccinated or re-vaccinated, as the case may be.

THERE was general and heavy rain over the greater part of Bengal during the week. In Northern and Eastern Bengal more rain is still required for the transplantation of winter rice and for the steeping and washing of jute. In Behar, where the crops had been suffering from a prolonged drought, the heavy rain of the week has put an end to all anxiety, and the transplantation of paddy is now in full swing. In parts of the Bhagulpore Division, however, more rain is still said to be required. The harvesting of early rice and jute and the manufacturing of indigo are in progress. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice in Behar, which had risen in consequence of the drought, is now beginning to fall. No report has been received from Cuttack.

ABOUT two months ago an obstruction was discovered on the South Indian Railway line between Saidapet and St. Thomas's Mount. The man who placed it there absconded, but was subsequently arrested. He was tried at the last Criminal Sessions of the Chingleput District Court, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The man confessed that he was led to do the dastarly act by way of revenge, as he felt aggrieved at not being adequately compensated for some land of his which the South Indian Railway Company had appropriated.

EVERY visitor to Japan is impressed with the many curious uses to which fans are put. The umpire at wrestling and fencing matches uses a large fan, shaped like a butterfly, and the various motions of this fan constitute a language which the combatants fully understand and promptly heed. Men and children, as well as women, use fans at all times. The servant girl has a flat fan, made of rough paper, to blow the charcoal fires with, or use as a dust-pan; the farmer has a stout fan to winnow his grain; and another variety is made of water-proof paper, which can be dipped in water, and creates great coolness by evaporation without wetting the clothes.

CHARITY AND ITS KINDRED.

LECTURE BY DR. WATERS.

IN connection with the Wilson College Literary Society, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Waters, on Saturday afternoon, delivered a lecture on "Charity and its kindred," in the hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty. The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided.

Dr. Waters, in commencing his lecture, said:—Hon'ble Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When your very distinguishing request was conveyed to me by my friend and yours—the Rev. Principal Mackichan—I at first felt that the varied labours which properly belong to my profession and official position ought to forbid me from availing myself of the honour which your kindly wishes implied; that, in short, I should have to deny myself the pleasure of addressing you. But I was unwilling to do this, and by the diligent use of spare moments, I am now able humbly to take my stand before you. It is perhaps fitting that I should say that the late Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, my first Hindu acquaintance, was a pupil of the Reverend Doctor Wilson, and it was thus in this college as it then existed that he laid the foundation, of that wide learning which he kept closely guarded, for his modesty made him shrink from anything in the nature of display. From the first he became friendly with me, and this friendship suffered no interruption till the day of his death. By his removal from our midst Bombay has lost a man of many merits, and the medical profession one of its most accomplished members. The first graduate of the Bombay University to obtain its jealously guarded degree of doctor of medicine, he most certainly ordered his walk and conversation "to be worthy of the same." I have taken charity as the subject of my discourse this afternoon, but the interpretation of the word to which I am to direct your attention for a little while is not that which you will ordinarily find in dictionaries. It cannot fail, however, to interest you that the interpretation of the word charity which I am about to discuss, was first given by an Oriental. I may, however, before proceeding further be permitted here to say that the West is deeply conscious of all that it has derrived from the East, especially of the great central blessing which it has now enjoyed for close on two thousand years, and that the West is trying to fulfil its unspeakable obligation to the East we have exemplified in the endowment of Bombay with this very Wilson College, the College of St. Xavier, and other similar institutions, all doing noble work with noble unobtrusiveness. And thus the West is guided by the principle of charity in that wide sense of the word to which I shall endeavour with some assurance of success to enlist your tolerance, if not your sympathy.

CHARITY,

we find written, suffereth long and is kind, charity envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in truth. Here we have an amplification of the significance of charity reaching far above and beyond all lexicographic limitation. The word in its wider definition involves not only the exhibition of benevolence and beneficence, but an imperative and sublime abnegation, a sovereign social obligation, a pure and serene recognition of the duties of generosity and even the claims of indulgence as regards our fellow creatures. We thus see that language fails to provide another word so pregnant with divinely gentle meaning. A poor approach to the characteristics of charity as thus specified is, however, to be found in the word "gentleman." This word gentleman is one which admits of infinite and conflicting definition. Some of those to whom I have now the honour to speak may have found themselves addressed as gentlemen for the first time, only after they had become students, and from this may have concluded that they had acquired an importance and dignity to which they previously could lay no valid claim. But being addressed as gentlemen implies no such transformation, it merely is used in this as in numerous other ways as a convenient and polite salutation It is, moreover, a very comprehensive form of address for Emperors, Popes, Kings, Peers and Prelates can be no more, and the humblest individual so addressed can be no less in the conventional sense. The much prized status of gentleman is doubtless an advantage but for it to have intrinsic claim to respect something much more than the mere designation, is required. You are all doubtless aware that King Henry of Navarre and afterwards of France was reputed in his time to be the first gentleman of Europe, and the same high sounding distinction was centuries later bestowed on George the Fourth of England. But could it be said of either of these monarchs that they in any degree did not behave themselves unseemly, that they were not puffed up, that they envied not, vaunted not themselves, rejoiced not in iniquity but rejoiced in truth? Most assuredly such could not be said of either; on the contrary they exhibited characteristics of the very reverse nature, they were indeed like the rest of us, naturally backward to that which is good and prone to that which is evil. Nor were Henry of Navarre and George of England to be regarded as exceptionally erring: in every grade of society of their respective times they had their fellows equal in shortcoming. We see then that a conventionally valid claim to the status of gentleman does not preclude the exhibition of traits and the commission of acts which are commonly regarded as execrable. Whatever may have been the imperative necessities of the term gentleman when it was first applied the word has since been subjected to something like prostitution. The word esquire seems to have undergone a similar downward transformation in significance. In the days of chivalry and later, as you all know, an esquire meant one who had devoted his life to the achievement of doughty deeds first in the capacity of henchman or lieutenant to a knight and with an eventual eye to becoming a knight himself by some special act of heroism; thus winning his spurs as the phrase went. From this beginning the word esquire gradualy threw off the attributes which had for a long time connected it with chivalry, and eventually came to be bestowed on the English landed country gentleman, who is still known in the country district at all events as the squire, and is spoken of as the squire by the humble folk in his immediate neighbourhood, especially his own tenantry. Here I may say that among the old fashioned squires of England were often to be found men who had earned strong claims to being regarded as gentleman, even measured as such by the strict requirements of charity in its wider acceptation; they were kind, gentle, and generous, and did not behave themselves unseemly. In England also we had and in some few instances still have the squire and the parson in one and the same individuals. This plurality has by a half contemptuous mingling of terms been dubbed Squarson, and it may hence be inferred that the Squarson finds a less warm corner in the hearts of rural English folk than does the squire or the parson.

THE TITLE OF "ESQUIRE."

Here in India we have the title off Esquire framed on lines altogether different. I understand that in the public services generally, a man is addressed as Esquire if his income be rupees two hundred a month or more, and as Mister when his emoluments are still humbler in amount. This arbitrary ascription of superiority to those drawing the larger salaries has doubtless some claim for justification in convenience, as on a basis of this sort the line must be drawn somewhere, but it completely leaves out of account those intrinsic personal merits which warrant the higher esteem. In such a classification or separation of the classes from the masses the gentle characteristics which belong to the wider definition of charity are strangely ignored. It would appear then that the word gentleman falls far short of being anything like an epitome of the qualities which contribute to that Catholic renunciation, sympathy and sweet contentment which charity broadly defined embraces. We have, however, in the phrase "perfect gentleman" a much nearer approach to the ideal contemplated in the description of the attributes of charity; a perfect gentleman in every sense is something widely different from anything at all resembling Henry of Navarre or the other first gentleman of Europe. Though sprung from humble folks Carlyle had that gentleness dignity, humanity and sympathy which certainly prove the highest claim to the term gentleman in its purest and best sense. When far and away the most prominent figure in English literature and the cynosure of Europe and America in the world of thought we find him extolling the exalted virtues of his lowly parents ascribing to their initiatory guidance and training all the success that had crowned his stupendous labours in the domains of history and philosophy. His was no snobbish concealment of genealogy. but an unmixed gratitude for the high measure of energy, integrity and manliness with which his parentage had so richly endowed him. And those acquainted with the views of Carlyle can well imagine the contemptuous scorn with which he could regard the parvenu who never exibited or made mention of father or mother. In speaking of Carlyle I as it were accidentally made use of that fine old Saxon word manliness. Now this happens to be a term the significance of which is much overlooked in writing and in speech. It is a word of far less elasticity than the word gentleman, but to my mind at least, it has a far nobler meaning. We have seen that a gentleman may be guilty of unspeakable enormity without risk of losing his status as such, but he would undoubtedly under the circumstances forfeit all claim to manliness. In short, we have innumerable instances of gentlemen committing the most unmanly acts. and thus we come to see that among gentlemen those only who have the right to be considered perfect gentlemen can be relied on for

MANLINESS.

A manly man can never betray a friend or prove unfaithful; and whilst he is bound to behave well in the presence of the foe, he is sure to be gentle and merciful to the vanquished. And though brave when occasion arises he can never be a bully. He will not, if possible he over-reached and can afford to deal gently with those who have played or attempted to play mean tricks on him; he scorns to retaliate in kind. He observes an attitude of reverent and grateful regard to his parents, and gentle and affectionate consideration to his wife and children, brothers and sisters. He may be and often is wanting in caution and prudence, but he never wittingly treads on the susceptibilities of others. He is not proof against hot haste or even anger, and then may be guilty of acts far from blameless, but when he cools down he feels no humiliation in apology or redress. Above all he is never unmindful of kindness received and puts no measure on his gratitude. He is naturally disposed to stand by the friendless, and despises the timid person and the opportunist who dare not break with convention or brave unpopularity to take up what they well know to be a just cause, for he instinctively feels that such holding back, has behind it cowardliness, selfishness and meanness, though such an attitude by a corrupt use of language has been dignified with the name of prudence. Of manlinesss in this regard we have a noble example in Sir Robert Peel who as it then appeared threw up all further chance of preferment as a statesman boldly espousing the views on the Corn Laws of Cobden and Bright, at that time men who had but just emerged from comparative obscurity. We have a still grander illustration of sublime manliness in the conduct of General Grant, twice President of the United States of America, who, by the way, like Carlyle and Sir Robert Peel, sprung from the people. In the almost unparalelled series of victories by which he was the main instrument in securing the integrity of the union of the North American commonwealth and the concurrent abolition of slavery, it more than once happened that he was kept waiting in the verandah of the house, forming the head-quarters of his confederate opponents, for half-an-hour pending the insolent pleasure of the Southern leaders, to come out to treat with him when, as they well knew, he had come expressly to receive their submission on the defeat of their forces. The gentleness nevertheless and the forbearance with which he even then dealt with them, and the unparalelled generosity of the terms which he extended to them, emphatically proclaimed him to be a man imbued with that spirit of manliness which is little short of divine. Again on that memorable day when General Lee, the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Forces, finally surrendered to him, General Grant merely stipulated that the Southern force should lay down their arms and return to their homes without further penalty or war indemnity whatsoever. It is a matter of history that President Johnson at first refused to ratify General Grant's magnanimous terms, and that the President's view of the case was supported by the Northern Government. There was a strong feeling, moreover, in the Northern States generally that General Grant's terms were quixotic in the extreme, and he was officially informed that the President had resolved on sterner dealing with the insurgents and that he had exceeded his duty in granting terms of surrender in which the punitive element had no place, further that he might at least have confiscated all the property the Southern troops had with them in the field including horses, wagons, etc. But General Grant stood firmly to the terms he had already laid down: he evidently felt that as his work as a soldier was now completed, it behoved him to display the large-hearted qualities of a far-seeing and generous American citizen, and in regard to the confiscation of the horses and wagons, etc. of of the Southern vanquished army, he asked the President how these poor men were to ,till their fields on returning home were they now deprived of their cattle? Some further negotiations took place. General Grant refusing to yield one jot; at length an American Senator with that dry humour, which is so characteristic of his countrymen, and of which we had the privilege to hear some fine samples in the recent visit to Bombay of Mark Twain, made the remark that a controversy such as this with a few scores of politicians on one side, and on the other a man of many military achievements of the first order, and still in the field with two hundred and fifty thousand troops to a man devoted to him, was bound to become a one-sided affair, and so the Government had better yield with as good a grace as possible. This view of the case so clearly put, had speedy effect, and the President and his colleagues at last endorsed the terms which General Grant had given even without a moment's hesitation. By the manly attitude displayed in this historical instance, in protecting the fallen and braving all consequence, we have an example of most of the characteristics of charity in its expanded meaning, and we thus see that pure manliness involves a much more complete embodiment of such charity than anything hitherto associated with the term gentleman or even the phrase perfect gentleman. Manliness, therefore, despite the human failing, which is not uncommonly seen together with it, is a term implying courage, gentleness, and generosity, and though meekness and patience may not always be among the characteristics of the manly man, yet he can, when there is no help for it, suffer injury with lofty silent contempt; he faces adversity and will not seek advantage by cringing. He acts "well the manly part," regardless of all other consideration.

SNOBBERY.

The very antithesis of the manly man I have described is the snob, whose role is to ape and support those occupying the social strata above his own. He is ever afraid of compromising himself not in the way of prudence simply, but solely for fear of forfeiting the smiles of whose whom he would seem to live to propitiate. Snobbery, intrinsically contemptible, is yet a fact and a force to be reckoned with, for it would appear to be a dominating element in human nature or at least in weak humanity. It is thus that the Conservative political party is everywhere largely recruited and maintained, and it is thus that it has contemptuously come to be said that the aristocracy can only rely with confidence on the snobocracy. It would thus also, however, appear that snobbery has its place in the great scheme of Providence, having for its destiny the prevention of revolutionary measures by throwing itself into the scale of reaction. Of this we have a paralell in the part played in nature by the mosquito for it is, as I need hardly tell this audience, not unknown to Science, that the life and death history of that troublesome insect serves a benign purpose. It is not my desire in this place to give expression to any partizan political view, and I, therefore, hasten to observe that manliness is not confined to any shade of political opinion, nor is snobbery by any means restricted to the lower orders of society. But manliness is now-a-days, at any rate, a sorely neglected word in the description of high character for it, surely has a much purer and loftier significance than the word gentleman or even the phrase perfect gentleman, it being much nearer than either to the ideal charity defined by the Apostle to the Gentiles and assuredly it is the one word in our language, eminently and peculiarly descriptive of his own brave wondrous personality. In the defence of his faith he shrunk not from fighting with wild beasts at Ephesus and gave kindred evidence of his character when he said "I withstood him to the face." Gentlemen, I feel that you require from me no apology for quoting from a divine book in this secular lecture, for though it does not directly, perhaps, concern the religion of the majority of this audience, I am yet aware that education within the walls of this noble institution, endowed with the name of an illustrious Christian missionary, involves the necessity of hearing it read. The varied and substantial manner in which the memory of the Revd. Dr. Wilson has been honoured in Bombay suggests for discussion, the principle of gratitude which underlay that commemoration and which is eminently germane to the point of view of charity to which I am humbly attempting to draw your attention, and in which I fear I am largely trenching on your courtesy and your patience. Gratitude involves remembrance, and this more than any other characteristic differentiates between rational beings, and the lower creation. We see these latter making acute demonstration of woeful suffering when parent and offspring are separated, but the poignancy of distress soon disappears. Atmost it is only a question of a little more than a month for on reunion after the lapse of a longer interval we see that the connection is forgotten or if not forgotten, repudiated by either or both. The length of this interval would seem to bear a direct ratio to the intelligence of the race of animal; the higher the intelligence the longer the interval, and the shorter the interval the lower the intelligence, Likewise amongst human beings the memory of a great loss, it requires no close power of observation to see remains longest with people endowed with the deepest and gentlest nature. Of this we have a signal example in our own revered and dearly loved Sovereign, whose long reign has been such a blessing to her subjects, to civilization and to progress at large. A tender and holy memory of the dear ones who have been taken from us is surely kept up by gratitude for the sweet associations we have lost, perhaps allied unconsciously with a meek protest against the bereavement.

"There are woes
"Ill-bartered for the garishness of joy."

And it would be no logical strain to infer that the deeper the strength of this feeling the higher the humanity, and in the same way the shorter the memory in this respect the coarser the nature and less the humanity and nearer to the lower animals whose memory reachess farthest in the direction of resentment or revenge not in the way of gratitude. Indeed, I fear that there are in the lower reaches of unregenerate man a depth of degradation in the shape of ingratitude unspeakable and unmanliness phenomenal, which makes the comparison an insult to the brute creation. Here in India we have at once an exhibition of gratitude and an appreciation of manliness in the way in which the memory of General John Jacob is revered to the point of worship in Sind, and likewise the way in which the memory of the heroic General Nicholson is honored in the Punjab. These after all are but instances to show that human nature is the same all over the world.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for the week ended 15th August, were Rs. 8,32,934; miles open 1,699·70; per mile open Rs. 490. Corresponding period last year, earnings Rs. 7,34,363; miles open 1,696·98; per mile open Rs. 433. Increase, earnings Rs. 98,571; miles open 2·72; per mile open Rs. 57. From 1st July 1896 to 15th August 1896, earnings Rs. 55,39,098. From 1st July 1895 to 15th August 1895, earnings Rs. 54,16,601. Increase, earnings Rs. 1,22,497.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Feelings and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4 of MADON, SONS & Co.

INDIAN PROFESSORATE IN INDIAN COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "K.," has done your truth-loving readers a great service in stripping Mr. Varma of his lion's skin and laying him bare in all his ignorance. Narrain Rai's knowledge of the true working of University education is as doubtful as his acquaintance with the true philosophy of Hindu holidays. If he is spared exposition on the latter point, it is only due to the little interest intelligent people take in the origin of feasts and fasts, which are losing their sanctity to the modern free-thinking Hindu. But his misinterpretation of matters educational is unpardonable. "K." rightly illustrates his remarks by giving an instance from the Elphinstone College. Could he not have supplemented them by quoting another sad example fresh in men's minds? Only a few weeks back news came here that a Parsee Professor in the Sindh College had resigned. The reason was that his claims to the Principalship had been trampled upon, although on two previous occasions he was found worthy of it. What will Mr. Varma say when a professor whose abilities both as a scholar and as a teacher had been fully recognised by Principal Wordsworth is set aside, simply because he is not a "genuine product" of the Home Universities? Similarly in the case of another Parsee M.A., who could not be made a permanent professor in the Elphinstone College, although for a year he was doing very good work even as a professor of English Literature. Let Mr. Varma, without being carried away by colour or other predelictions, attend the lectures in History in the Wilson, Fergusson, or Baroda Colleges, delivered by dark-coloured professors and compare them with what instruction is imparted in the same subject in the Elphinstone College. If the results of University examinations afford an index of the value of instruction imparted in colleges (and I do not know why they should not, since there is no other, so direct) let him refer to the examination records, and he will find that the Furgusson College, conducted strictly by "Native professors," generally shows the highest percentage of successful candidates. These considerations must be evident to everyone, howsoever little acquainted with the internal working of University education. That Mr. Varma should have fallen into a mistake about this obvious fact only shows that either he knows nothing of colleges except the names of professors, or he is trying to delude the public under the garb of his profuse style, that he may win admiration in certain quarters.

The appointment of worthy Indian scholars to Indian chairs is not only no loss to efficient education, but a positive gain to the cause of original research in India. The cry for originality is so frequent and so general that there is no doubt but necessity of some remedy has been felt on all sides. That there is much room for original research in India cannot be denied. The best way to promote originality in Indian scholars is to give them professorial chairs which afford sufficient time, money, and opportunities for research. It is such chairs at Oxford and Cambridge that enabled scholars like Troude, Seeley, Morley, Green, and Max Mulher to make their mark as researchers. What little original work has been done in India is to a large extent due to the opportunities given by professorial chairs. If, therefore, Government is really touched with the sad want of originality in this country, it must not mind the self-complacent remarks of a wag like Narrain Rai, but see its way to distribute professorial chairs between Indians and non-Indians without distinction.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Aug. 28.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From a statement which appears in the police columns of your issue of yesterday's date, headed "Charge of cheating," purporting to disclose the contents of an information alleged to have been filed against me for aiding and abetting my brother and my father in cheating my nephew, Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Dhanidadoona, I see that it is alleged that, on the 22nd instant, I showed the complainant currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, which were signed by my brother and my father in the presence of Nowrosjee Manockjee. Now I left Bombay, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., for Ahmedabad on business, and I only returned to Bombay on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and there is, therefore, not the smallest foundation in fact for the statements contained in the said information, so far as I am concerned, nor is there one word of truth in the allegations made against my father, my brother, and Mr. Nowrosjee Manockjee. The summons which you say was granted had not been served on any of us, and I learn on enquiry at the police court that the complainant has not paid the necessary court-fees. The action of the complainant is a part of a systematic attempt by him and his brothers, who have filed a suit in the High Court, to which you refer in the statement, to annoy and disgrace my family. My solicitor, Mr. Edgelow (with whom I appeared), having to-day stated the facts of the case to the magistrate, obtained an order from him that a notice should be served on us to show cause why summons should not be issued, and directed that they should not be served until such notice had been disposed of. Moreover, I am not a party to, nor I have anything to do with, the High Court suit which, as once already pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey in the course thereof, is a vexations proceeding, bristling with falsehoods from beginning to end. I am therefore apprehensive that the complainant having maliciously caused us all the annoyance, he at present will not pay the court-fees or go further in the matter, and as you have given publicity to the contents of the information, I request you to give equal prominence to this statement of mine.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 30. RATANSHAW DADABHOY.

NURSES AND THEIR HOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As "Well-wisher's" letter on the subject of the overworking of nurses in the Bombay hospitals is likely to give the public a wrong impression, may I, as one who has worked for many years happpily in them, be allowed through the medium of your paper to say that, although it is not the rule to give a day's leave once a month, the nurses and probationers have two half-days in the course of the week and 2½ hours free time every day. The charge nurses are free from 1-30 on their long pass days. Occasionally when the work permits, a day's leave is given. There are also many hours of the day when the young nurses and probationers, although on duty, are sitting in their wards and not actively employed, as is the case in English hospitals, and do not therefore need a great amount of relaxation.

As an old nurse may I be allowed to say that the proposal of making the free day once a month depend on the "work and behaviour" of the nurse, would in my opinion cause a "maximum of friction and a minimum of work."

The question is a matter of health, and not one which ought to depend on the capabilities or behaviour of the nurses, to be decided in an arbitrary manner by the "Authorities."—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 28. AN OLD NURSE.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, AUGUST 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R W G Marshall, B C S
Mr A P Pennell, B C S
Mr E P Henderson, B C S
Mr L W Hollis, B
Mr S N Wilson, B
Mr R P D Burbridge, B
Mr W J Clear, B
Mr J Woodside, B
Mr J C Clancey, B
Mr F W Francis, B
Mr R White, M
Mr S Sathrandahan, M
Sir E C K Ollivant, Bo C S
Mr G A Saville, Bo
Col J N S Kirkwood
Lt-Col A de V Alexander
Lieut G H Griffith
Lieut J S M Shea
Lieut N M C Stevens
Hon Lt T Southam
Surg-Major M J Kelawala

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr K H Stephen, B, 1 week
Mr W M Sherer, B, till Nov. 24, 1896
Mr J Dixon, B, 14 days
Mr L P Johnson, B, 3 mos
Mr K G Burne, B, 10 mos
Lt-Col H D Keary, 1 mo
Major G W Maxwell, 10 mos
Capt E B Burton, 4 days
Capt P H Saulez, 2 mos
Lieut I H Campbell, 16 days
Lieut J B Bowring, 2 mos
Surg-Capt C L Williams, 3 mos
Condr P Downes, 1 mo
Sub-Condr C A Wigley, till Sept 27

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr K G Gupta, B C S
Mr E H Radice, B C S
Mr R McKerron, B C S
Mr G Bower, B C S
Mr K H Stephen, B
Mr W M Sherer, B
Mr J Dixon, B
Mr M H Arnott, B
Mr R B Yates, B
Mr M P Coode, B
Mr R Campbell, B
Mr F T Rayner, B
Mr W Leach, B
Mr C E S Steele, Bo
Capt J H Parsons
Capt P Malcolm
Capt C W Somerset
Lieut A T Rowlandson
Lieut W S Scott
Lieut C C Jackson
Lieut H C E Dobbin
Surg-Major H McCalman
Condr A Malpass
Sub-Condr G Harding

SOME of the passengers now in hospital at Delhi who were injured in the recent railway collision at that place are proceeding against the railway company for damages.

THE total area sown with gingelly in the Madras Presidency up to July was 211,400 acres or [illegible] per cent. less than in the previous year, and about 40 per cent. below the normal. The falling off in area, though general, is particularly marked in Godavery and in the Central and Southern districts, and was due to want of seasonable rainfall. The standing crop is reported to be generally in a fair condition, but to need rain in several districts.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

On the motion that the House of Commons should go into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts on the 13th inst.

Lord G. Hamilton said that last year, when he had the honour of making his statement on behalf of the Indian Government, he was able to lay before the House a statement which he thought was in most respects more satisfactory than was supposed at the time to be possible, and he accompanied that statement with an expression of his opinion that during the ensuing months there would be a still further improvement. He was glad to say that that anticipation had been more than realised, and that the figures and the statement which he was about to lay before the House would be eminently satisfactory, if they would only be detached from the unfortunate consequences of an erratic exchange. The fluctuations of the rupee had made their mark upon the finances of the year, and he wished at the outset to impress upon the House the fact that they must discount very largely the favourable character of the figures which he would lay before them by the knowledge that a large proportion of them were based upon a valuation which was necessarily shifting and variable. The first point with which he had to deal was the closed accounts of the year 1894-95. Sir James Westland originally anticipated a deficiency of Rx. 301,900, but he (Lord G. Hamilton) was glad to say that the accounts showed a surplus of Rx. 693,110. It was satisfactory to know that the real improvement was considerably greater. Those who were cognisant of Indian finance would be aware that the Famine Insurance Fund was established with a sum of Rx, 1,500,000, which had been annually set aside out of the revenue for the purposes of famine. The Government had, however, subsequently come to the conclusion that, looking at the fact that famine had largely diminished, they might fix the Fund at Rx. 1,000,000. Consequently the sum of Rx. 555,000 had to be added to the surplus, making the total surplus Rx. 1,248,000. There had been apparently a remarkable improvement in revenue, amounting to Rx. 2,823,000 above the original extimate, but those figures on examination proved not to be so satisfactory as they appeared, because no less than Rx. 1,519,000 was due to improvement in opium, which had reached an exceptionally high price. Another item which had largely contributed to the increase in revenue was the improvement of Rx. 941,000 in Customs, but the increase had been more than accounted for by the increased loss by exchange, which amounted to Rx. 2,121,000, or more by Rx.293,000 than the whole increase of expenditure. Therefore the Indian Government had accomplished the very creditable feat of keeping down the expenditure Rx.848,000 below the original estimate. The rupee for the year was estimated at 14d.; it realised at 13·1d., and that involved an additional charge of nearly 200 lakhs to the sum originally provided, and the total charge on the loss for remittance amounted to Rx.14,615,000, or 26 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Indian Government. The next year, known as the year of the revised accounts 1895-96, was a very remarkable financial year, and one which, he hoped, marked the commencement of a new epoch in Indian finances. The Indian Government budgeted originally for a surplus of Rx. 46,000, but they only attained that surplus by much scraping and much paring. Since that estimate was made much had happened. A successful expedition had gone to Chitral and returned, and the expedition only inflicted a charge of 160 lakhs on the revenues of India. The Government had had to meet an expenditure of Rx. 2,840,000 more than was anticipated, yet he was glad to say that the revised accounts showed a surplus of Rx. 905,000. The revenue showed an increase of Rx. 1,400,000, but again opium had absorbed a great amount of that increase. The remaining sum of Rx. 552,000 was due to a general advance under most heads of revenue, but against that advance must be put the reduction entailed by the duties on cotton, by which the Government would lose in an ordinary year Rx. 495,000. When he came to the expenditure, he was glad to say that the Indian Government had shown

SIGNS OF REMARKABLE POWER

of controlling and keeping down their disbursements. The total increase at the close of the year was only Rx. 500,000 or 50 lakhs, as against 284 lakhs, thus showing an improvement on the credit side of no less than 234 lakhs. The right hon. gentleman who was his (Lord G. Hamilton's) predecessor in office, imposed the cotton duties on the condition that they were in no sense to be protective. When he (Lord G. Hamilton) came to look into the matter it seemed to him clear that there was an unconscious infringement of that condition, and the case for a change of arrangements seemed to be conclusive. The matter was then very carefully considered, and it was agreed that in so controversial a question it was most inadvisable to draw any hard and fast line, and the only method by which a satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at was to put both industries concerned under conditions of perfect equality. The Government had succeeded in doing that, and he was glad to say that all the forebodings expressed at the time of the change proved wholly unfounded. He now came to the present financial year, 1896-97. Two decisions which were arrived at by the Indian Government had a considerable effect on the ordinary expenditure as compared with the Budget expenditure of the preceding year. The Famine Insurance Fund was raised to Rx. 1,000,000, whilst an important decision, which also entailed additional expenditure, was come to with reference to the Army. General Sir Henry Brackenbury, who had made a special study of the fighting qualities of foreign soldiers, speaking on the Indian financial statement in the Legislative Chamber of Calcutta, expressed in high terms his opinion of the Native [illegible] of India. (Cheers) The expedition to Chitral [illegible] a great success, but it had revealed certain [illegible] as regarded the power of mobilisation, and [illegible] time past the Indian Government had pressed upon the Secretary of State the advisableness of allowing them to largely add to the reserves necessary for the mobilisation of the greater part of the Army, and especially in connection with the camels. In previous campaigns it had been found that when large numbers of camels were bought a very large proportion of them died because the men in charge did not know how to treat them. It had therefore been deemed advisable to establish reserve depots of camels and to train men to look after them properly. It had also been decided to make a considerable addition to Indian stores. Neither he nor the Indian Council would have assented to the additional expenditure to be thereby incurred if they had not believe that the Native Army was fit to go anywhere and to compete successfully with any troops with whom they might be brought in contact. (Cheers.) The increased expenditure under these special heads would amount to Rx.968,000. The exchange, which was taken at 13·75d., accounted for a reduction of charge equalling Rx. 1,665,000. There were various other improvements, making the aggregate improvement Rx. 1,770,200. On the other hand there was an increase of expenditure amounting to Rx. 338,000, which was almost entirely due to the very low estimate which was made of the railway revenue for the year. Deducting the Rx. 338,000 from the Rx. 1,770,000, an improvement amounting to Rx 1,432,000 was shown, and if from this sum the special expenditure of Rx. 968,000 were deducted, there would be an estimated surplus of Rx. 463,000 for the present year. (Cheers.) He congratulated the house on the fact that this was the first time since 1801 that the Secretary for India was able to show a surplus for each one of the three years with which he dealt. (Hear, hear.) It was satisfactory to notice how the improvement had progressed. In 1893-94 there was a deficiency of Rx. 1,946,000; in 1894-95 there was a surplus of Rx. 900,060 and in 1895-96 there was a surplus of Rx. 1,600,000, whilst in the present year the estimated surplus was Rx. 460,000. This improvement of Indian finance had greatly improved the borrowing powers of the Indian Government, and the credit of India stood at the present moment in

AN UNPARALLELED POSITION.

(Hear, hear.) Of course if India were similarly situated to this country a remission of taxation might be expected to follow upon the satisfactory statement he had made, but unfortunately the situations of the two countries were quite different, and he must warn his friends against forming any conclusions in consequence of what he had said. It must be remembered that a large proportion of the Indian Government's obligations had to be met in a currency different from that in which it received its revenue, and that India was not in possession of reserve taxation either direct or indirect. The charges which India had to meet in connection with her gold payments were subject to very sudden fluctuations, and it was the abruptness of the falls and the magnitude of the charges that in the aggregate constituted the financial difficulty with which India now had to contend. The experiment of closing the mints for the purpose of improving the exchange, though an artificial makeshift, had succeeded in doing what its promoters anticipated. It had caused a divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the price of silver. But still the market price of silver was the dominant factor in the regulation of the rupee, and the influences which regulated the price of silver were so widespread that it was impossible for the Indian Finance Minister accurately to estimate what the difference in the exchange might be in any one year. The only reserves of taxation which India possessed were the customs and the salt duties. The salt duty was unquestionably as high as it would possibly be if not too high—(hear, hear)—and an indirect tax on an article of general consumption could not be varied from year to year without the greatest inconvenience. Under the circumstances, until the Indian Government could more clearly see their way as to future charges, they could not afford to part permanently with any existing source of revenue, although he hoped that a reduction of taxation might before long take place. He might remind the House that two important movements which had greatly developed during the period with which he was dealing had had a direct effect upon the expenditure and revenue of India. In past years a very considerable amount of expenditure had been incurred in consequence of operations on the frontiers of India, and he thought that expenditure had been largely due to a want of demarcation between the Indian frontiers and those of neighbouring responsible Powers. Great progress had been made in arriving at settlements with all such Powers except China during the last few years, and he hoped that the result would be the inauguration of a happier and more benifical policy than had hitherto been possible in the frontier regions. The occupation of Chitral had proved to be an extraordinary success. The relations between our Political Officer there and the tribes were steadily improving, and trade had enormously increased all along the route. He hoped that in course of time it would be found possible so to train many of the wild tribes living in Chitral that they might become efficient means of protecting the frontier. (Hear, hear.) The second movement of which he spoke was in connection with the development of railways. The recent policy of the Indian Government had been to try and encourage the construction of feeder or branch lines by giving a sort of indirect guarantee in the form of a rebate. He had ascertained that whenever a guarantee was given in connection with railroads its ultimate incidence was upon the revenues of India, and that the more the form of the guarantee was wrapped up the more had to be paid upon it. He thought it was much better that all guarantees given should be direct, and he had come to the conclusion that a 3 per cent. guarantee in silver might under certain conditions be given in respect of the

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES.

The amount voted to irrigation and railways during 1893-94 was Rx. 6,937,000; in 1894-95, Rx. 6,690,000; and in 1895-96 Rx.11,550,000 (Hear, hear.) This high rate would be maintained in the next three years. The Government had arrived at a new decision as to the way of raising their funds. It was inconvenient that the guaranteed railways and the Indian Government should be competing in the same market, and an arrangement had been come to whereby theGovernment should raise all the money and advance it. By this means it was secured that the loan market of India was exhausted before application was made elsewher. Another change which had been made was the organisation of an annual conference of railway managers. So far the railway policy of theGovernment had been piecemeal and it was necessary that every line should be part and parcel of a fixed carefully-considered scheme and system. The railroad return had been satisfactory—5·49 in 1893, 5·72 in 1894, and 5·82 in 1895. The new mileage sanctioned in 1894-95 was 651, in 1895-96 2,415. (Hear, hear.) With a view of encouraging railway entirprise in Burma an arrangement had been entered into with a Company to work the lines and to guarantee capital for the various feeders which would be necessary as time went on. It was not true, as he saw in a paper the other day, that the Government was going to sell the line. No such idea entered their heads. They maintained their full interest in the line and control of rates and other working conditions. The railways had tended enormously to increase India's exports and production of commodities for her own consumption, and with the increased exports had come more imports. On the whole British trade had obtained its full share of this increase, but he should like to refer to the figures as to the imports of iron and steel. There were two forms in which it was exported fromEurope—in rails and railway material, and in bars and bulk. As to the first Great Britain had practically a monopoly, due to the policy of the Government to give some preference to home products; but as to bars and bulk steel and iron, while 12 years ago we absorbed 97 per cent. of the imports our share now was only 56 per cent. This in a favourable market like India was a matter which should be taken to heart alike by masters and men. (Hear, hear.) He had now come to the end of his task and he thanked the House for the patience it had extended to him. (Cheers.) He could not help thinking that there was a tendency in some quarters to disparage somewhat unduly the benefits of British rule in India. Since he had been in office he had made a practice of reading translations of the native newspapers, and in the interval which had elapsed since he was last at the India Office he did not think there had been an improvement. On the contrary, the tone was more assertive; there was a greater aptness on the part of the writers to draw up a general indictment of the Government. If that were the case

A VERY GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY

rested upon any body who excited that feeling by attaching undue improtance to minute, infinitesimal drawbacks and defects of our rule and ignoring the great benefits it had conferred. (Cheers.) In the East, and, indeed, in all Governments affecting diverse races, absolute perfection ought not to be the standard. The standard should be the comparative merit of the existing Government to the Government which it superseded or the Government which was likely to succeed it—(hear, hear)—and if those who criticised our rule in India could only have a very short taste of the rule it superseded, then for generations to come we should hear no more of these attacks. (Cheers.) Look at what had occurred in Burma. Then years ago the government of that country was one of wholesale misrule. The hill tribes devastated the plains and thousands of cultivators annually emigrated. Dacoity was in many parts supreme. Outside the capital there was not a mile of road or a decent public building; the Law Courts were governed by no fixed laws and the administration was corrupt. Now the Courts were subject to a regular, organised, well-known law, roads had been made, railways had opened up the country, the hill tribes were quiet, there was immigration into the country, dacoity had been practically stamped out. (Cheers.) Such were some of the benefits which British rule had conferred on the people who came under its power. He quite admitted there were imperfections, and he was ready to lend a willing ear to persons who were competent to speak of them. But in the treatment of vast populations in which there were racial, religious, and social differences, and above all among whom European ideas of progress and reform had been grafted on to primitive custom and Eastern tradition, difficulties would airse, and they formed a narrow, complex, contradictory problem with which no Government in the world elsewhere had had to deal. There was no one who would contend that in all these questions our view was alone right, or that one set of methods exactly tended to reach the goal at which we should aim. But still there were certain essential principles on which we could agree—a sense of external security, an inward quiet, signs of internal improvement, high cultivation, a flourishing exchequer, capable and impartial administration—these were elements out of which, despite the difficulties of race, religion, and custom, the prosperity and the consolidation of the vast population of India could be effected and their loyalty and good will obtained. (Cheers.) He ventured, on behalf of the three years with which he had been dealing, to claim that they had contributed their fair share towards the realisation of these reults. (Renewed cheers.)

Sir William Wedderburn then moved as an amendment to the motion that the Speaker leave the Chair, "That, with a view to the effectual discharge of its existing duty in respect of the finances of India this House is of opinion that the East India Accounts should each year be examined and reported on by a Select Committee of the House, thus, "mutatis mutandis, assimilating the practice as regards Indian accounts to that followed, by means of the Public Accounts Committee, in respect of the accounts of the United Kingdom." He urged that the debate on this subject should be arranged for an earlier date, when more members would be present.

Mr. H J. Wilson said that a mass of financial details could not possibly be taken up and dealt with and discussed in such a House as that. Something or other should be done—statesmen were made to overcome difficulties—to meet this state of things.

Mr. Cohen said that he was surprised to hear the hon. baronet complain that the accounts were intricate and had only been presented a few days ago. Most of them were presented in May and June, and he had found them most explicit. The hon. member was really proposing to substitute a faulty form of account for one that was admirably clear and well arranged.

Sir H. Fowler said he was surprised to hear the hon. baronet (Sir W. Wedderburn) say that the mass of figures in the statement laid on the table of the House contained nothing to guide members as to their meaning. The fact was that they had had three months ago a most clear, elaborate, and distinct account of Indian finances, and it was no disparagement to the present or any other Chancellor of the Exchequer if he said that the Indian finances account was the most powerful, clear, and lucid financial statement he had ever seen, and it certainly was prepared by the highest authority. It was presented to the India Council of Legislation, and was discussed and criticised by native Indian and Anglo-Indian members. The hon. baronet said that we had

NO CONTROL OVER INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

No, nor was it part of our policy to have. The House did not vote one single sixpence for India, but it had by legislation delegated to other bodies the administration of the finances of India, and had only reserved to itself the supreme and final control. The public Accounts Committee had no more control over the expenditure of India than over the expenditure of the North-Western Railway Company. In the financial system of India we had got almost a perfect system. The suggestion that Indian accounts, prepared by over 1,000 Treasuries thoughout India, should be brought over here to be audited was one which he would waste the time of the House in discussing. The hon. Member for Sheffield (Mr. Wilson) had complained that nobody came to listen to the discussions on the Indian Budget. That was true; they would not be likely to come to listen to discussions on finance unless abstention was made penal. (Laughter.) But it would be an extraordinary error to imagine that this was a measure of the interest taken in the affairs of India by the House or by the country. Why, the largest and most crowded Houses they had had during the last four or five years had been on Indian questions. But here it was not so necessary, and the people of India who knew what was going forward would not, he hoped, imagine that the attendance of a dozen members was an indication of the interest felt in Indian affairs. There was already a Committee, which was a Court of appeal from the Legislative Council, from the Viceroy and his Council, and from the Council in Whitehall, and that Committee was the Cabinet of the Queen, the only Committee which represented the majority of that House. The idea of proposing that a Committee of the House of Commons should undertake not only the whole of the control of the expenditure of India, but also take into its hands the control of the policy of the Indian Government and the British Cabinet was one which he was sure would be resented both in India and Great Britain. The House of Commons had already too much upon its shoulders, but it had, nevertheless, never shown any unwillingness to listen to any well-founded complaint of Indian administration or Indian finance. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Dilke said that in respect of the scientific administration of the finances of India he agreed with the proposer of the amendment, and he believed that a Committee could do nothing more than elicit facts in favour of the Indian Government. Governments were not, however, based upon scientific principles, but upon the free consent of the people, and he could not agree with any proposal to submit questions of policy to a Committee.

Lord G. Hamilton said that he agreed in everything which had been said by the right hon. gentleman opposite (Sir H. Fowler). It was of no use whatever to appoint a Committee to inquire generally into Indian finance, though it might be useful to submit a special point to the consideration of a Committee.

Mr. Bhownaggree said that there was a feeling in India that the Indian Budget statement was not listened to by a sufficient number of members to satisfy the people of that country that interest was really felt by the House of Commons in their affairs. He believed, however, that the remarks of the late Secretary for India (Sir H. Fowler) would do much to dispel that feeling. He (Mr. Bhownaggree) hoped that the amendment would not be pressed.

The House then divided, and the figures were—

For the amendment	30
Against	110
Majority	80

Mr. H. Roberts, who had given notice of an amendment which under the rules of the House he was precluded from moving, advocated the revision of the arrangements under which political control is exercised over Indian Princes and chiefs, and urged that in future no deprivation or penalty should be imposed upon an Indian Prince or chief on the ground of maladministration or misconduct until the fact of such maladministration or misconduct had been established before a public and independent tribunal. The hon. member illustrated his arguments by refering to the recent case of the Maharajah of Jolapore.

Sir A. Scoble remarked that the Government of India never interfered with the Government of a native State except with the greatest reluctance and when maladministration had reached such a pitch that interference was absolutely necessary. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bhownaggree spoke in favour of the following proposition, of which he had given notice, but which he was debarred from moving:—"That the system of combining Executive (Revenue and police) with judicial duties in the same officer which at present prevails in India is objectionable in principle, inconvenient in practice, and calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the administration of justice; and that, therefore, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to revise the system, with the view of effecting a separation of judicial from Executive functions." He admitted that the administration of justice in India had never in pre-British times been in

SO SATISFACTORY A STATE

as at present, whilst life and property had never been so secure as now. At the same time, he thought the system under which Executive and judicial duties were carried out by the same officer was defective, and he earnestly hoped that the Secretary for India would be able to promise some reform. The time of these officers was so taken up with Executive functions that they were almost bound to have preconceived notions as to a number of the cases which came before them. This was the prevailing idea of the natives in the district towns. The grievance was an old one. It had exercised the rulers of India for nearly a century, and the Judges of the High Courts were in favour of some such change as he suggested. Another matter to which he desired to call attention was that of exchange allowances to officers in India, in regard to which he considered that, whatever other distinctions might be made, no difference of treatment should be based on facial grounds. (Hear, hear.) He also wished to complain of the restrictions placed upon British Indian subjects of the Queen in South Africa.

Sir H. Havelock Allan said he wished to protest against the construction which had been put upon certain words lately used by the Commander-in-Chief respecting the Indian Army. It was evident from what Lord Wolseley had said since that nothing had been further from his mind than to cast any reflection whatever upon the sprit, the courage, and the loyalty displayed by the native Army of India. As one who commanded Indian troops half a century ago, he (Sir H. Havelock-Allan) was certain that at no period in the illustrious history of the Indian Army were the native troops more efficient, better calculated to serve the purpose for which they were intended, better disciplined, more loyal, and more zealous than they were now. (Cheers.) Indian military experts must, however, admit that the native army was recruited from races who did not all possess

EQUALLY MARTIAL QUALITIES.

Of the 120,000 native soldiers, about 50,000 were fit to be put in the field against the troops of any military Power in the whole world and if placed under the control of a proper number of British, officers the whole Indian Army would undoubtedly maintain the honour of their country. Unfortunately the native troops were organised on the system of three linked battalions, with only seven or eight British officers to each battalion, and the fatal theory that prevailed was that only one of the three battalions was to be put into the field. He implored the Secretary for India to take advantage of the interest which had been excited by the somewhat misunderstood expressions of Lord Wolseley to initiate a searching inquiry into the question whether the native Army, with its present number of British officers, was efficient for the purposes for which it was intended. (Hear, hear.) When he read the evidence of Lord Wolseley he wrote to the Chairman of the Commission offering himself as a witness, but was told that the inquiry was closed for the year. He begged the Government to enlarge the scope of the Commission so that it might inquire into the efficiency of the native Army with regard to the number of its European officers. In the opinion, as he believed, of the highest experts it was not efficient in this regard, and it was of the utmost importance it should be made so. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stanhope, referring to the cotton import duties, admitted that the present Secretary of State had placed them on a basis more equitable than that on which they stood under the late Government. Looking to what was passing in the United States with regard to silver, he felt that this was not a proper time to raise the question, but at the first favourable opportunity the Lancashire members would bring it forward with a view to the eventual remission of the duties.

The motion that the Speaker leave the chair was then agreed to, and the House went into Committee, Mr. J. W. Lowther in the Chair. The formal resolution setting forth the revenue and expenditure of India for the year 1894-95 having been put from the Chair.

Sir H. Fowler congratulated the noble Lord on the satisfactory statement he had made to the House, and especially on the rise in the value of the rupee. If that should continue it would have a material effect on the finances of India, for exchange was the real financial difficulty of that country. (Hear, hear.) He welcomed the statement of the noble Lord that the time was coming when frontier troubles might be said to be nearly at an end. That would materially tend to reduce expenditure. He expressed his great satisfaction at the advance in the matter of railways. It was a subject on which he (Sir H. Fowler) felt deeply when he was in office, but financial necessities tied his hands. There had been nothing in modern times like this expenditure of Rx. 12,000,000 in one year, and nothing would so tend to promote the real prosperity of the country. (Hear, hear.) He only hoped the noble Lord would be able to go on with this policy. (Hear, hear.) Turning to the debt, it must be admitted that on paper it was large. The public debt was 122 millions, and the sterling debt was 115 millions, but the assets were enormous. In India expenditure on civil and for State purposes were mixed up, and in that way India was very different from this country. If they put the whole capital expenditure of the railways and canals of Great Britain on one side, and then on the other put the revenue and the receipts from all sources, our Budget of one hundred millions would very considerably exceed two hundred millions. That was

HOW THINGS STOOD IN INDIA.

There enterprises that were owned by the State were here managed by Municipalities and private companies, such as railways, waterworks, irrigation works, and gasworks. These were great reproductive works, and none were greater or more reproductive than the railways and irrigation works. These irrigation works were producing Rx. 123,000,000, besides what was produced by the railways, which, as he had shown, were paying 6 per cent. The total revenue might be put in English money at £143,000,000, and when the revenue and expenditure were balanced there was a cash balance to the good of £25,500,000. The debt of England was £115,000,000, and the purchase price of railways and the advances to railway companies would probably amount to £38,000,000. In England the balance of debt over and above assets amounted to £47,000,000, while in India there was a balance to the good of £25,000,000 or more. He knew of no other country where the real debt was so small as it was in India. As to the sources from whence taxation in India was drawn, they were not so numerous as in this country. He had always held, and held now, that the first tax to be removed as soon as a chance came should be the salt tax, which in a time of peace had been raised from two to two and a half rupees. They were told that India was a heavily taxed nation. In 1895 the taxation per head was 2s. 5½d. English money. In 1896 it was 2s. 6¾d., and in 1897 it was estimated to be 2s. 6½d. In England the taxation was per head £2 11s. 8d., in Scotland £2 8s. 1d., and in Ireland £1 13s. 5d. These countries were, of course, much richer than India, but there was a great difference between £2 11s. 8d. and 2s. 5½d. The British Administration in India was described as extravagant, but taking Mysore, the best native governed State, and comparing it with Madras, an English governed State, it was found to be much more extravagant and the people more heavily taxed. As India became more civilised expenditure would go up, and the Government would have to spend more and more on the social and physical improvement of the people. With reference to the Indian cotton duties, his own policy and the policy he believed of the noble Lord opposite was to remove all protective duties. There were three courses open to the Government, first, tax all cloth and yarn at finished values; second, to tax all cloth and yarn at over 20's, and exempt all cloth and yarn at 20's and under; and the third course was to tax woollen goods and exempt yarns. Mr. Campbell's proposal was that yarns should be exempt and cloth taxed, but it was afterwards pointed out that such a proposal left out of account a very large class of Indian produce, which was made by two-thirds of the weavers of India on hand looms. The course he would have pursued had he been in the position of the noble Lord was to exempt from duty all yarns and cloths below 20's, and to levy a tax upon everything above 20's. That course would remove all suggestion of protection.

Mr. J. J. Mellor thanked the Secretary for India on behalf of the Lancashire cotton industry for the action he had taken with reference to the Indian duties on cotton cloth.

Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Oswald, and Mr. Cohen continued the discussion.

Lord G. Hamilton said the Government of India had agreed to the expenditure on railway lines already sanctioned of 27 crores of rupees. This expenditure would spread over three years. As additional lines were sanctioned further expenditure would become necessary. In dealing with the tariff question—and there never could be peace and contentment as between Lancashire and India until it was satisfactorily settled—he hadnot pursued in all respects the policy of the right hon. gentleman the Member for Wolverhampton (Sir H. Fowler), but had proceeded on lines which he considered would give greater satisfaction. Many suggessions had been made in the course of the debate, but he noticed that most of them would entail fresh expenditure. No less than four right hon. and hon. gentlemen advocated futher expenditure. That was usually the case though everybody professed himself in favour of economy. He believed the discussion had shown that the Indian Government did its work well, and that the wisest thing for the House to do was to leave it alone. (Hear, hear.)

The formal Indian Budget resolution was then agreed to.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM from Brussels to the Paris "Temps", confirms the reported agreement between the Congo Administration and Lord Salisbury for common action against the Dervishes. The Belgian advance will be in the direction of Bahr-el-Ghazel, and many recruits from the coast have been enrolled in the service of the Congo State.

Further storms of exceptional violence have visited the Eastern Soudan.

Large convoys of sick have left Kosheh for Wady Halfa. Small reinforcements have arrived at Dongola from Omdurman.

A telegram from the Khedive to the Sidar, expressing his high appreciation of the conduct of the troops, has given great satisfaction to the Expeditionary Force.

The "Daily News" Cairo correspondent reports the death at Balliana, as the result of an accident, of Mr. Shaw, one of the engineers sent out to superintend the construction of the sternwheel steamers for the Nile Expedition. This is the fifth death among the engineers within a month.

Considerable excitement has been created at Cairo by the discovery that an employe of the Egyptian telegraph has appropriated several important messages.

An interesting point in the Soudan news, on Aug. 8, was the correspondents' account of the interruption in the steady rise of the Nile:—

The river (says Reuter) has had a further fall with, in the last twenty-four hours of seven centimetres. A fall at this period of the year is most extraordinary. and must prove very prejudicial to the progress of the Expedition.

The Nile continues to fall unaccountably (the "Standard" correspondent writes): nobody here is able to account for the stoppage in the rise of the river, which has occurred in spite of the recent rains. enquiries have been made by telegraph to the Public Works Department at Cairo if they are able to explain the phenomenon.

The "Westminster Gazette" observes that if the Khalifa had a grain of engineering sense, or any of the adventurers in quasi-captivity at Omdurman were inclined to help him, there is no reason whatever why enormous quantities of water should not be drawn from the higher reaches of the Nile in the vicinity of Khartoum. The incident furnishes an object lesson to those who have pooh-poohed the contention that the danger of a foreign turncock establishing himself at the head waters of the great river was a real one. Later news is to the effect that the Nile has again risen and that all the steamers have now been brought, though with great difficulty, to the foot of the Great Gate of Gemai, on the Second Cataract. They are seven in number, four of them being gun-boats and the other three unarmed sternwheelers.

A "Times'" telegram from Amara, August 10, stated:—

Under the direction of Capt. W. S. Sparkes, Welsh Regt., the commanding officer, the 4th Battalion, yesterday, organised a gymkhana, which was held at this post, some seven miles up river from Kosheh. Capt. L. St. Clair Nicholson acted as starter. The first event was the race for the Ferkeh Cup, distance half-a-mile, open only to horses which had been ridden in the battle of Ferkeh. It was won by Lieut. F. M. Carleton, 1st Bn., Royal Lancaster Regt. A steeplechase, twice round the course, of eight jumps was won by Capt. R. H. Adams, 2nd Dragoons. The steeplechasing seemed greatly to interest the native spectators, who were present in considerable numbers. The Carlton Cup, as the next race was styled, was won by Yussef Effendi, the adjutant of the regiment. Much excitement was occasioned by the various camel races, in one of which fifteen men of the Camel Corps rode barebacked over a course half-a-mile in length. The last of the horse races, a barebacked contest was won by Capt. Sparkes himself. Races for non-commissioned officers and privates and a tug-of-war concluded the meeting.

The Khedive has left Alexandria on a six weeks' visit to Switzerland. During his absence the Premier, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, will act as Regent.

THE FIGHTING IN RHODESIA.

THE native strongholds in the Matoppos have been deserted. Eight impis altogether have been broken up. Efforts are being made to induce the natives to surrender. Further details of Col. Plumer's victory over Secumbo, on Aug. 5, showed that the British forces amounted to 700, and the rebels army numbered from 3,000 to 5,000. Surprise is felt at the plentiful supplies of ammunition apparently in the possession of the natives; and suspicion of treachery has been aroused. The engagement lasted five hours, and at one time the position of the British was critical. Major Kershaw, it seems, was shot through the heart, and also wounded on the left side, while leading his men. So carefully had the enemy concealed themselves that their first rush got within forty yards of the screw-guns and fifteen of the Maxim before either could be brought to bear upon them to stop it. The most exciting incident was Capt. Llewellyn's being left alone with one gun face to face with the enemy and pluckily beating them off. The war-rockets proved but an indifferent success. Llewellyn's Maxim fired 900 rounds, and the screw-guns 32 rounds. Mr. Cecil Rhodes was not present at the engagement.

A later report states that Sergt. McCloskie was wounded, and not killed, in the action on Aug. 5.

Further desperate fighting has taken place in the Matoppo Hills. Col. Plumer's column attaked Secombo's second position, four miles from Sugar Bush Camp. The Matabele displayed great bravery, and a portion of the troops sent forward had to cut their way through a mass of rebels. After clearing the george, the Cape Boys advanced and captured an enormous kopje—a brilliant piece of war, during which they took off their boots in order to obtain a firm footing. It is estimated that 300 rebels were killed. The British loss was five killed and fifteen wounded.

On Aug. 3, Col. Alderston attacked and carried Makoni's kraal. The fighting lasted an hour and a-half, and the enemy's loss is estimated at 200. The kraal was burnt, and there were captured 355 cattle, 210 sheep and goats. He estimates enemy's loss at 200 killed and many wounded. British casualties:—

Killed.—Capt. Alfred Ernest Haynes, Royal Engineers; 5201, Private W. Wickham, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Regt.; 8075, Private Vickers, 3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps. Wounded.—Privates W. M. Macky, R. Board, D. D. Young, H. Lock, and one Colonial "boy." Wounded—Severely.—423, Private W. Mackey, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Regt.; 2431, R. Broad, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade; D. D. Young, K Troop, Umtali Volunteers. Slightly.—7256, Private H. Lock, 3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, and one Colonial "boy."

Capt. Haynes was shot from cave inside kraal after he had gallantly led his men over the wall.

Chile's kraal was captured and burnt, Aug 8, without casualty. Forts have been established at Myamastsutchki and Marandella's.

About 308 heads of natives families have surrendered and are coming in in small numbers daily. The Acting High Commissioner has issued a proclamation extending the time of grace for the surrender of rebels in Matabeleland until Sept. 28.

It is reported from Chinde that Capt. M'Callum, the constructor of the Transcontinental telegraph line, was murdered by Mashonas at Matetimi, on June 25.

Up to the present 101 whites, including four women have been murdered in Mashonaland.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday, August 7, Major Rasch asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would consider the advisabiliy of appointing a committee next Session to inquire into the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts with reference to the British Army quartered in India.—Mr. Stuart asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the views repeatedly expressed by the Army Sanitary Commission that the system of the Contagious Diseases Act in India had proved a failure, and that its reinstitution could not consequently be advocated on sanitary grounds; and whether, considering these views and the strong opposition which existed to such measures on moral grounds, the Government would direct the attention of the Indian authorities to the memoranda on the subject by the Army Sanitary Commission and to the remedial measures suggested by them.—Mr. Balfour: In answer to the question on the paper and that of the hon. gentleman opposite, I have to say that there is no doubt as to gravity of the present state of things. We understand that there is a dispute whether, and how far, this state of things is due to recent legislation. The Government will consider the propriety of an inquiry, either by committee or otherwise, to decide the controversy as to the facts.

ASH LANCE STAVES.

Col. Welby asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that the ash lance staves issued to Dragoon Guards and Dragoon regiments had been reported by boards of officers and officers commanding to be brittle, unreliable, and unfit for active service; and what steps were being taken to replace them with bamboos.—Mr. Brodrick: It is recognised that the ash lance staves are not satisfactory, but great difficulty is found in procuring sufficient bamboo staves which fulfil all the condition required in the specification. It is hoped to provide a store of bamboo lances for use on active service, retaining the ash staves for use during peace.—Mr. M'Leod: What is the country of origin of the ash stave? Are they made in Germany?—Mr. Brodrick dissented by shaking his head.

THE BURMESE RAILWAYS.

On Monday, August 10, in answer to Sir S. Northcote, Lord G. Hamilton said: No sale of the Burmese Railways has taken place or was ever contemplated. A company has been formed under agreement with the Secretary of State in Council, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, for working the existing system and making extensions. On the capital raised by the company for the purpose of making extensions interest at 2½ per cent. is guaranteed by the Government.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

In answer to Mr. Barnes, Lord G. Hamilton said: I have seen the article in the "Pioneer" to which my hon. friend alludes, but I have no official information on the subject of the recent working of the Bengal Tenancy Act. I will, however, make inquiries on the subject.

On August 11, in answer to Mr. Bhownaggree, Lord G. Hamilton said: I have received no official information as to any proposal to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, but, as stated yesterday in answer to a similar question, I am inquiring of the Government of India as to the recent working of the Act. Should any fresh legislation be necessary, persons interested will undoubtedly have an opportunity of placing their views before the Government of India.

THE EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

On Tuesday, August 11, Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether, with a view to a more systematic and effectual consideration of Indian finance by the House, he would favourably consider a proposal to appoint each year a Select Committee of the House to examine and report upon the East India accounts.—Lord G. Hamilton: Any effective annual examination of the accounts of the Government of India by a Select Committee sitting in this country would raise many grave difficulties, would seriously interfere with the administrative work of the Government of India, and would entail upon the revenues of India an expense which the results would in no sense justify. I cannot, therefore, hold out any hope of assenting to any such proposition.—Sir W. Wedderburn asked whether the noble lord thought that the present arrangements did not admit of improvement.—Lord G. Hamilton said he would have an opportunity of referring to this subject in introducing the Indian Budget. The control exercised over the East India accounts was, as far as he knew, a singularly effective control.

INDIAN RAILWAY INQUIRY.

Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India whether the inquiry regarding applications for concessions for the building of railways under the scheme promulgated by the Government of India in 1893 which he had instituted was complete; and if he would place upon the table of the House at an early date the return promised by him on June 19 last.—Lord G. Hamilton: The promised inquiry was duly made by a letter addressed to the Government of India on June 26, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed for receipt of a reply. As soon as the return is received it will be laid upon the table.

MEDICAL ARRANEMENTS AT ADEN.

Lord G. Hamilton, replying to Mr. Bhownaggree, said: No reply has been received from the Government of India. I have requested that the report regarding the medical arrangements at Aden may be expedited.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT SUAKIN.

In the Commons, in reply to Sir W. Wedderburn, Lord G. Hamilton said: A battalion of native infantry and a squadron of native cavalry have been sent to Tokar, not as a guard for the convict prison, but to garrison that port, as the position is one of great strategical importance for the defence of the Suakin district, as was shown by the fighting in its vicinity in 1885. The climate is very hot, but the health of the troops and followers at Suakin and Tokar is reported to be very good, and that of the European officers generally good; but out of seventy officers at Suakin and Tokar four have been invalided, including the officer in command at Tokar. There is a sufficient supply of water at Tokar, and the food supplies are ample. Every precaution is being taken to make the condition of the troops holding this important position as comfortable as is possible.

STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the state of the British Army in India, as reported by the "Times" correspondent at Calcutta in their issue of Tuesday, the 11th inst., wherein it was stated that nearly 4,000 men were in hospital from preventable contagious diseases, and that the state of the Army was getting worse day by day; and whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government was to be seriously drawn to this matter during the coming recess.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen the statement in the "Times" to which my hon. friend refers. As stated by the Right Hon. the First Lord of the Treasury on Friday last in reply to questions by the hon. members for Essex (S.E.) and Hoxton, Her Majesty's Government will consider the propriety of some inquiry to decide whether the alleged increase of disease is correct.—Mr. Stuart asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the various memoranda of the Army Sanitary Commission and to the following conclusions which they state:—"The facts, so far as we can ascertain them, lead us to the conclusion that a compulsory lock hospital system in India has proved a failure, and that its reinstitution cannot consequently be advocated on sanitary grounds. We believe that the best practicable means of diminishing the prevalence of these diseases is to be found in establishing a system of voluntary lock hospitals and in providing the soldier as far as possible with healthy occupation and recreation"; and whether any steps had been recently taken to bring these views before the cantonment authorities or to carry them into effect.—Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware of the opinions recorded by the Army Sanitary Commission on this subject, but what I want to ascertain is not the opinion of individuals, but the facts relating to the health of the Army.—Sir H. Havelock-Allan: May I ask whether Her Majesty's Government propose to institute an inquiry by Royal Commission or a Select Committee of this House?—Lord G. Hamilton: I should not like to commit myself to the exact form which the inquiry will take; what I think is an inquiry by a small number of impartial persons would be best.—Mr. Bhownaggree asked whether the inquiry would be here or in India—Lord G. Hamilton: The inquiry will take place here.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

WITH reference to the recent attacks made upon Lord Wolseley in the Indian Press in connection with his lordship's evidence before the Royal Commission the other day, Reuter's Agency has reason to know that the Commander-in-Chief entertains the highest opinion of the fighting qualities and efficiency of the Indian Army. Further, when Lord Wolseley some years ago published his views on the subject, he then expressed his praise in the highest terms, stating that English and Indian cavalry could with ease ride over hordes of Cossacks. This opinion he still holds. It is his lordship's belief that for the purposes for which it exists, the Indian Army is as perfect as it can be. The extracts of the recent evidence published in the Press are misleading.

In reference to the foregoing statement it will be noticed that Lord Wolseley, in his speech at Shoeburyness on Aug. 7, said:—I regret to find there is no representative of the Indian Artillery here, for, although it is a small body, still I think it would be a great advantage in cementing the various outstanding portions of our Empire if that magnificent army of India could be represented on occasions like the present.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES

THE situation in Crete shows no improvement. It is claimed that the only solutions of the existing chaos is to be found in autonomy for the island or its annexation to Greece. From Constantinople it is reported that Great Britain will take part in a blockade, provided that the same treatment is extended to Moslems and Christians. On the other hand, Reuter's Agency learns that the statement that Great Britain and Russia have arrived, or are about to arrive, at an understanding, having for its special object the settlement of the Cretan and Armenian questions, is destitute of foundation. Apropos of a rumour that the Tsar had forwarded to the Sultan a strongly-worded letter on the subject of Crete, it is said by Reuter that there is "a marked disinclination on the part of Russia to allow to great pressure to be placed upon the Sultan in the matter, and the Powers are not at all agreed upon the measures which it would be prudent to adopt to put an end to the insurrection in the island. Matters, therefore, remain precisely in the same position that they have occupied for some weeks past."

The Reform Committee has been dissolved and a new revolutionary Government formed under Gevokosteros, a prominent Cretan. The new Assembly is abont to issue a proclamation declaring the island united to Greece. A general insurrection is therefore regarded as imminent. Abdullah Pasha, the military commandant, has been recalled by the Porte Zihni Pasa Valley of Brussa, is being sent by the Porte to Crete as Imperial Commissary, with instructions to take the necessary measures for effecting the pacification of the island. A telegram had been received from Her Majesty's Consul in Crete reporting on attack by armed Mussualmans on the monastery of St. John, at Anapolis Pediada, near Heraklion, and stating that twenty-nine men, women, and children, and three monks had been killed, and eight other Christians wounded. The desecration and burning of the monastery and four churches were also reported, as well as the plunder of cattle and sheep. A report has also reacned Constantinople from the Greek Consul in Crete, mentioning the burning of a priest, but this statement has not so far been confirmed by any telegram from the British Consul. Mr. Curzon stated in the House of Commons, on August 11, that the representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople were in almost daily communication with the Porte with the view to the suppression of these disturbances and the restoration of order in the island. The British Government, having "complete confidence" in Mr. Herbert the Charged' Affaires, does not associate the absence of the British Ambassador from Constantinople with serious impediment to the settlement of the Creran question. Sir Philip Currie will return to his post at the expiration of his leave of absence.

The "Daily News" Athens correspondent telegraphs that about 9,000 Cretan refugees have reached the Piræus. Five hundred more are in quarantine. Owing to the intense heat and the insufficient accommodation an epidemic is feared. To obviate this the Government are arranging to distribute the refugees in the province.

The French Government have decided upon certain measures in the event of developments in the Certan situation. Vice-Admiral Gervais, acting upon instructions, has despatched the battleship Neptune, to lead the French ships already near the island.

Austria has made fresh proposals for a blockade.

STATEMENT BY MR. CURZON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion for the second reading of the Appropraition Bill in the House of Commons, on August 12, some discussion was raised by Mr. Monk on the subject of the disturbances in Crete.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan and Mr. Dillon having spoken.

Mr. Curzon said hon. members were entitled to ask the Government for some statement as to the policy they proposed to pursue with regard to Crete during the next six months. He did not go behind or beyond the statements which he made at the time when the affairs of Crete were previously discussed in that House. At that time the Porte had granted the four demands which were made. A Christian Governor had now been appointed and the Assembly had been convened. As regards the suspension of hostilities, he was bound to say that, although there might have been lamentable exceptions in particular cases, yet in the principal town and in places where large bodies of troops were assembled there had been an honest desire on the part of the Turkish troops and their commanders to observe the conditions imposed. As to the Helepa pact, that convention was being made the basis of the negotiations between the two parties. There were two main difficulties by which the policy of the Powers had been confronted. The first was the unremitting importation of arms, ammunition, and volunteers into the island. The strongest possible representations of a friendly character had been addressed to the Greek Government on the subject, and he believed that that Government had done their very best to check this importation of inflammable material. But public opinion in Greece was strongly excited, and the Greek Government might not have the means to guard a very long and indented line of coast. At all events this importation of arms and armed men rendered the work of pacification in the island more difficult. The action of the Powers had also been hampered by the outbreak of religious animosities in the island. He could not attempt to divide the responsibility in this matter, but at all events it was not fair to say that in all cases the Christians had been the victims. With regard to the proposed blockade of Crete, Her Majesty's Government felt that they would not be holding the scales evenly if they gave the Sultan the assistance of the British Fleet while no guarantees were given for the better government of the island for the future. Lord Salisbury was willing to join in any guarantee with the other Powers for the observance of arrangements arrived at between the Turkish Government and the Cretan population, but his Lordship felt himself unable to agree to any arrangement by which Her Majesty's Goverment should join in the application of force. He had no doubt that the annexation of Crete to Greece would be unacceptable to all the Great Powers. Her Majesty's Government had not abandoned the hope that the insurrection might be stopped and that the two parties might be brought to terms with each other. The ships of the British Fleet at the ports of the island had already rendered almost invaluable assistance. Where they were stationed insurrection had been nipped in the bud when it was on the point of breaking out, or had been composed if it had broken out. Still, something more permanent was required and some lasting readjustment of the Government of Crete was desirable. But we could not in a short time solve a problem which had been growing up for generations. In this matter self-restraint and patience where required, and Her Majesty's Government would address themselves to the solution of the problem in that spirit.

Sir H. Fowler entered a protest against the absolutely neutral policy which the right hon. gentleman had propounded. It appeared to be a policy of direct sympathy with Turkey. Mr. Balfour denied that Her Majesty's Government were pursuing a pro-Turkish policy. The desire of the Government, in the interest of Crete, in the interest of Europe, and in the interest of Turkey herself was to get good government in the island; and no pains would be spared to attain that object. But Her Majesty's Government also had constantly present to their minds the grave responsibility which lay upon them to maintain with other Powers the peace of Europe.

The Athens correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs,—The district of Herakleion continues the scene of the effusiun of blood, the burning down of houses, and the plundering of the villages. The majority of the Cretans everywhere are now in possession of arms and ammunition, and are crying out for vengeance. They are resolved to submit to the greatest sacrifices in the attempt to obtain justice. Ibrahim Pasha, who is to replace Abdullah Pasha, has arrived at Canea. His presence produces a gloomy impression, as he is known in Crete, where his violence and brutality led to sanguinary scenes.

ITALIAN SYMPATHY WITH THE GREEKS.

The Rome correspondent of the "Chronicle" telegraphs:—I am assured by a diplomatist that the agitation in Macedonia is of a very grave character, and that Epirus will soon rise. It is said that the Sultan is desirous of provoking civil war in Macedonia so that he may arm the Albanians against the Greeks. The Italian Government, while agreeing with the European Concert, or what remains of it, nevertheless expresses to the Ambassadors of the Powers the most lively sympathy with the cause of Greece in Macedonia and Crete.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

IN the course of a discussionon on the Budget in the Chamber of Deputies in Madried, on Aug. 7, senor Canovos, the Premier, said that the only wish of the Government was to meet the requirements of the war in Cuba. The insurrection had now extended over the whole island, the wealth of the Colony had been destroyed, and Cuba could no longer contribute to the cost of the war. In reply to a question, Senor Canovas said he was confident that the insurgents would never vanquish the Spanish army, but if the Spanish people were weary of the war—though he did not believe that was the case—then he would leave public life for ever. He was not averse from concluding a compromise on the question of the Budget provided he were given the necessary means for continuing the war, for Spain was resolved to exhaust all her recources, if necessary, to maintain her sovereignty in Cuba.

DR. NANSEN arrived at Vardo on August 13. He and his companions abandoned the Fram in March, 1895, and took to the ice. They were eventually rescued at Franz Josef Land by the steamer Windward, taking provisions for the Jackson-Harmswarth expedition. Dr. Nansen failed to reach the Pole, but touched a point four degrees further north than has been reached by any previous explorer.

IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

DAMAGES OF £1500 AGAINST A HYDERABAD OFFICER.

In the Divorce Court, on Aug. 8, Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes and a common jury had before them the case of "Peregrine vs. Peregrine and Lillingston." This was the petition of Lawson Niven Peregrine, barrister-at-law, and District Commissioner of the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, for the dissolution of his marriage with Grace Isabella Peregrine (nee Puxon) by reason of her adultery with Lieut. William Edward Gordon Lillingston, of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Mr. Bargrave Deane, in opening the case for the petitioner, said the sole question for the jury would be what amount of damages the co-respondent ought to pay to the petitioner by reason of his (co-respondent's) adultery with Mrs. Peregrine. With regard to the charge of adultery that would be for his lordship to decide, as neither the respondent nor co-respondent had filed any answer to the petition. The parties were married on March 27, 1890, at Croydon, and there was one child. There had been an eighteen month's engagement, and soon after the marriage the petitioner, who was a member of the English Bar, was appointed District Commissioner on the Gold Coast. The climate there was so unhealthy that after twelve months' residence Europeans were obliged to come home on leave for six months. In April, 1890, the petitioner and respondent went out to the Gold Coast and resided at Accra until January, 1891, when, owing to her ill-health, Mrs. Peregrine was obliged to come home, being joined by the petitioner in the following June. At the end of the year he returned to the Gold Coast, leaving his wife behind him, and so matters went on until December, 1895, when the petitioner, after completing his year of service on the Gold Coast, returned home for the usual six months' leave. In the meantime Mrs. Peregrine had been living at 45, Connaught-street, Hyde Park, and had in her service a maid named Aldridge, who waited on her and the child. This maid would tell them that the co-respondent was a daily visitor at the house, having his meals there and remaining for hours alone with Mrs. Peregrine. That he must have known that the respondent was a married woman was certain, for the little girl, who was born in 1892 had often prattled to him about her "granny" (Mrs. Puxon), and about "her papa, who was away beyond the seas." Lieut. Lillingston was at that time home on a twelve months' leave from India, and in July, 1895 Mrs. Peregrine wrote to the manager of the Hydropathic Establishment at Shandon, N.B., in the following terms:—"Mrs. Peregrine has decided to come for the month of August. . . She will require a single room for herself and a nice room for maid and little girl. Mrs. Peregrine requires a room adjoining her own for a great friend of hers, who wishes to be next her——." The rooms were reserved as requested, and on Aug. 1 Mrs. Peregrine, her maid, and the little girl arrived at Shandon. The same afternoon Lieut. Lillingston arrived, and it appeared that he was the "great friend who wishes to be next her." They remained at Shandon during the whole of August, and the co-respondent's attentions to the respondent were so marked that the manager was obliged to speak to them on the subject. Evidence would be called to show that on one occasion, at least, the co-respondent was seen going to the respondent's room late at night. Voices were then heard in her room, and the co-respondent was seen to leave in the morning. From Shandon the lady went first to Edinburgh and then to Harrogate, and there again the co-respondent appeared upon the scene as a daily visitor. On Dec. 13, they both left for London, but on their arrival at King's-cross it was discovered that the gentleman's luggage had not been put into the train, and he accordingly gave instructions for it to be forwarded to the Hotel Metropole, to which address both the lady and gentleman proceeded. The co-respondent entered his name in the hotel books as "J. R. Jackson," but told the respondent that he had given the name of "Rogers," that name having in fact been registered earlier in the day by some other person, and appearing in the book some few lines above the name of "J. R. Jackson." They spent the all night there and were served with coffee in the morning by the chambermaid, who saw them in bed. The following afternoon, Mrs. Peregrine saw the co-respondent off from Paddington to Cheltenham, and she then proceeded to Euston, where she met her husband on his arrival from the Gold Coast, via Liverpool. He at once noticed a coldness in her manner towards him, and when they arrived at the Hotel Victoria, he discovered that she had engaged a double-bedded room for their occupation. On Dec. 24 the petitioner with his wife and child went down on a visit to the petitioner's brother, the Rev. David Wilkie Peregrine, rector of Kelvedon Hatch, Brentwood, Essex. While there the petitioner's suspicions, that some one had come between his wife and himself, became more and more confirmed, and on Dec. 31 he left the house, leaving his wife and child behind. There was some suggestion as to a separation, but a few days later, having obtained information as to his wife's conduct, the petitioner declined to consent to any such arrangement. Meanwhile the respondent, who was still on a visit to the Rev. Mr. Peregrine and his wife (who was her own sister), during the month of January confessed to her brother-in-law that she had been unfaithful to her husband both at Shandon and at the Hotel Metropole. This confession was afterwards put into writing by the respondent, and the petitioner had no course open to him but to present his petition and, under the circumstances, ask for damages. It having been proved that the petitioner had returned to the Gold Coast on June 23 last, his depositions were read.—Evidence was then given as to the co-respondent's visits to the respondent, both at Connaught-street and Harrogate, and as to their adultery at Shandon and at the Hotel Metropole.—Mr. W. H. Swain, a clerk from the Military Department of the India Office, said the co-respondent was now with his regiment at Mominabad; that the co-respondent was the only officer of that name in the service, and that last year he was home on a twelve months' leave. He identified the signatures in the hotel books as being in the co-respondent's handwriting.—The Rev. Mr. Peregrine having stated the circumstances under which the respondent made a confession of her guilt to him,

Mr. Justice Barnes, in summing up, said that the question of the adultery was one for him alone, and that he was satisfied that the charge was established. With regard to the basis on which damages should be awarded, he would remind them that damages were given not to punish the co-respondent, but to compensate the husband for the loss he had sustained. In this case there could be no doubt that the child particularly needed a mother's care owing to the father being away in Africa. This mother's care was gone, and the case was, without doubt, one for substantial damages, for this lieutenant on leave had done the petitioner the greatest wrong one man could do another, and had taken advantage of the husband's absence abroad to persecute with his attentions the unfortunate wife, who was of necessity unprotected. He could not imagine a more horrible incident than that which occurred on Dec. 14, when the wife, having seen her lover off from Paddington, went straight from his arms at Euston to meet her husband on his return from the Gold Coast after a year's absence.

The jury, after consulting for over half an hour, assessed the damages at £15000.

Mr. Deane: As only £1000 was claimed, I ask your Lordship to allow me to amend.—Mr. Justice Barnes: I doubt whether I have the power to do so, the co-respondent not being before the court. Ultimately his Lordship granted a decree nisi, with cost against the co-respondent, and an order for the custody of the child. He adjourned the question of damages until Aug. 10, when Mr. Bargrave Deane said he need not trouble his Lordship, as there would appear to have been some understanding not to ask for more than £1000 damages. Under these circumstances he would ask his Lordship to enter judgment for that amount.—Mr. Justice Barnes: The proper order then is that judgment will be for £1000, and I order the money to be paid into Court within a fortnight.

ANOTHER INDIAN CO-RESPONDENT.

Sir Francis Jeune had before him, Aug. 10, the case of "Reeks vs. Reeks and Ruttunjee." The petitioner, Arthur James Francis Reeks sought for a dissolution of his marriage with Frances Maud Reeks on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent, Byram Ruttunjee. The case had been before the Court on a previous occasion. Mr. R. Newton Crane, who appeared on behalf of the petitioner, said that his client was in the employ of the Imperial Maritime Chinese Customs at Shanghai, and had, on Oct. 9, 1885, married his wife there, and three children had been born of the marriage. The parties had lived happily until about the end of 1891, when the petitioner had a stroke of paralysis and had to be taken to Japan to facilitate his recovery. When he returned home the petitioner discovered that his wife was wearing a locket containing a portrait of the co-respondent. A quarrel ensued, and the respondent left the petitioner and went to the French Hotel. There she was visited by some nuns, who induced her to go to a convent, known as "The Institution of the Holy Family," in November, 1893, where she remained for about a year. While there the petitioner visited his wife from time to time, and was informed by the nuns that she gave way to intemperate habits and that some sixty letters, written by the co-respondent, some of them of a most obscene character, had been discovered in her possession. In March, 1895, the petitioner presented a petition in Her British Majesty's Supreme Court at Shanghai for a judicial separation, and had been successful in recovering 3000tls. of S. S. Immediately succeeding the suit the respondent went to live with the co-respondent at his house, and it was in respect of these acts of adultery, committed between March 14 and April 22, that this present suit had been brought. Owing to the scandal that her mode of life had given rise to in the small English community at Shanghai she was visited by a missionary, who induced her to leave the co-respondent and enter the missionary home. On June 19, 1895, she sailed in the steamer Polyphemus for England under an assumed name; and was later on joined over here by the co-respondent, who had also left China under an assumed name. When these facts were disclosed to the petitioner he determined to bring this action for divorce. He did so (said Mr. Crane) for commendable reasons, because, although he was a Romanist, he concluded that the only possible thing to do to prevent his wife leading a life of shame was to separate her by a decree of divorce if he could obtain one. The respondent and co-respondent were both served over here with the petition and citation.—The Petitioner, after corroborating counsel's remarks, said he always intended to return to this country.—This satisfied his Lordship on the question of domicile and a decree nisi was granted, with costs and the custody of the children.

THE CRICKETERS' STRIKE.

It became known on Friday night (Aug. 7) that, five of the Surrey professionals (Abel, Gunn, Lohmann, Richardson, and Hayward) had refused to play in the third "test" match against the Australians for less than £20. The Surrey County Committee offered them the same terms as those accepted at Manchester and at Lord's (£10), but they claimed a higher rate on the ground that the match would probably benefit the Surrey Club by £1,000 or £1,500: that the Australians' share of the profits would be entirely disproportionate to that of themselves; and that amateurs' "expenses" frequently exceeded players' salaries. The Surrey Committee pointblank refused to grant the terms asked for, and, communicating with several well-known cricketers, completed the eleven as follows:—

England.—W. G. Grace (Gloucestershire), A. E. Stoddart (Middlesex), F. S. Jackson (Yorkshire), K. S. Ranjitsinhji (Sussex), A. MacLaren (Lancashire), Capt. Wynard (Hampshire), Peel (Yorkshire), Hearne (J. T.) (Middlesex), Pougher (Leicestershire), Lilley (Warwickshire), Hirst (Yorkshire, or Mold (Lancashire).

Nothing transpired to allay the excitement until late on Saturday night, when news was received at the Oval that Abel, Hayward, and Richardson having further considered the matter, placed themselves without reserve in the hands of the Surrey Committee. Lohmann appeared before the Committee with the three others, but declined in Gunn's absence to put his signature to the letter. There seems to be some diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of the committee's action in putting Abel, Hayward, and Richardson back into the Eleven, but the majority of cricketers agree that, having carried their point, they took quite the right course.

Mr. C. W. Alcock, on behalf of the Surrey Club, issued on Monday (Aug. 10), the following declaration:—

The committee of the Surrey County Cricket Club have observed paragraphs in the press respecting amounts alleged to be paid or promised to Dr. W. G. Grace, for playing in the match, England vs. Australia. The committee desire to give the statements contained in the paragraphs the most unqualified contradiction. During many years on the occasions of Dr. W. G. Grace playing at the Oval at the request of the Surrey County Committee in the matches, Gentlemen vs. Players and England vs. Australia, Dr. Grace has received the sum of £10 a match to cover his expenses in coming to and remaining in London during the three days. Beyond this amount Dr. Grace has not received directly or indirectly one farthing for playing in a match at the Oval.

At the Oval on Tuesday evening, Aug 11, the Surrey professionals, Lohmann, Richardson, Hayward, and Abel, signed the following statement with a request that the press would give it publicity:—

"As we, the undersigned, have been blamed for waiting until the eve of the test match before approaching the Surrey Committee on the question of remuneration, we would like, with your permission, to state the facts. Abel, Hayward, and Richardson were told, on Friday night, July 31, that they had been selected to play, but it was the following day, Aug. 1, that we received official intimation. On the Monday following (Aug. 3), all four of us, with Gunn, drew up a letter and sent in to the committee. This letter was received by Mr. Alcock on the same day, and during the afternoon the secretary wrote to us acknowledging receipt of our letter and stating that its contents would be considered by the committee on the following Thursday (Aug. 6). The public were made aware of our position on the Friday, and they apparently, came to the conclusion that we had waited until the eleventh hour before making our application, whereas the fact is we asked for increased remuneration as soon as we received the invitation to play, and our letter was received by the Surrey Committee one week before the date of the match. We would like to take this opportunity to saying that we have no grievance whatever against the Surrey Committee, but we express the hope that, in future, professionals will receive a higher wage in these important representative matches. We applied at Lord' after the first test match and were refused. At Manchester we asked for our expenses, which, up to the present, we have not received."

The following letter was published on Monday Ausgust (10):—

Sir,—Whilst expressing regret that any misunderstanding has arisen between myself and the Surrey Committee, I may say that, so far as I am concerned in the matter, I only acted along with others in asking for an extra payment in consideration of the importance of the match and the increased strain involved in playing in such a fixture. What was asked was the sum of £20 per man—the same as paid in such matches a few years back. In the request forwarded to the Surrey Committee it was not stated that I would not play for the £10 offered, neither did I refuse to play on those terms, but merely solicited the committee to consider the payment of the higher sum. In reply to this I received the following telegram:—"Committee regret they cannot accept your terms.—(Signed) Alcock, Oval." Up to this moment I have received no further communication whatever. I also wish to state that the remarks in the papers said to be made by myself and the others, respecting the payment of amateurs' expenses and the Australians' share of the gate-money, are entirely erroneous, no such remarks ever having been made. I feel these are matters with which neither I nor any other player have anything to do.—I remain, &c.,

Nottingham, Aug. 10. WM. GUNN.

The following letter has been received by the Surrey Committee from George Lohmann:—

Gentlemen,—I beg hereby to express my sincere apologies for my refusal to sign the document placing myself unreservedly in the hands of the committee (in company with Abel, Hayward, and Richardson) on Monday morning. At the same time my colleagues signed the withdrawal of the position taken up I expected William Gunn to be here, and, having associated myself with him, merely desired to wait until his arrival before taking any action. I would add that when the original letter was drawn up my idea was that a request was being preferred instead of a demand being made, and that the expression "demand," which I now see to have been so unfortunate, was inserted against my wish and better judgment. While tendering my apologies I wish to seize the opportunity to express heartfelt gratitude to the Surrey Club for the many great kindnesses I have received at their hands, both in times of health and sickness. My career as a cricketer has been so entirely bound up with the county of Surrey that I should regret if any action of mine caused a rupture with the club, with which my happiest days have been spent, and to which I am so much indebted.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. LOHMANN.

P.S.—At the same time I should like to express my grateful thanks to the members and to the public for their hearty support at my benefit match.

The "Times" of Aug. 13 expressed public feeling in the following words: "We are glad that the awkward incident the strike of the professionals—was terminated in such a manner as to allow the offenders to play. They put forward their complaint in a manner that was more than awkward and they were properly made to withdraw it unreservedly; but it cannot be denied there was some foundation for their grievance. When 46,000 persons go to see a match, and pay a shilling a-piece for so doing, it is only natural that the crack English bowlers and bats, who are as much a part of the attraction as the well-paid Australians, should think they are worth something more than the regulation ten pounds. Probably the whole question will now be reconsidered."

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The cadetships offered at the recent examination for the Royal Military College, with a view to appointments in the Indian Staff Corps, have been allotted to the undermentioned candidates, viz.:—Queen's India Cadets.—L. D. Watling, D. M. Fraser, R. Clifford, A. B. Merriman, V. A. Coaker, H. L. Dyce, J. L. Morant, S. B. Gombe, F. C. Waterfield, I. M. C. Poole, Competitors.—W. L. O. Twiss, W. T. F. Thompson, W. M. Macleod, M. A. Hamer, F. Skipwith, W. L. S. Meiklejohn, J. D. Grant, W. H. I. Shakespear, H. P. M. Lord, H. C. Kay, D. C. Crombie, M. G. D. Rowlandson, J. F. Woodham, S. F. Muspratt, G. Marchant, G. O. Turnbull, W. A. Bayley, J. P. Benson, H. T. Raban, G. W. Ross, H. N. Lyle, R. C. J. Burke, G. P. Gurdon.

The following proposals in connection with the permanent strength and distribution of the troops in the Tochi Valley have received the sanction of the Government of India. At Datta Khel 4 mountain guns, 2 maxims, 20 sabres and 924 rifles; at Boya 20 sabres and 92 rifles; at Miran Shah 2 maxims, 40 sabres and 368 rifles; at Idak 20 sabres and 40 rifles; at Saidji 20 sabres and 52 rifles. The movements will be carried out at once, and the headquarters of the force will be at or in the neighbourhood of Datta Khel. The infantry regiments will be kept at war strength, and will be relieved annually. The native infantry battalions at Kohat will also be included in the roster of reliefs for duty in the Tochi Valley.

General Stedman, Commanding in Burma, has been granted three months' privilege leave. Brigadier-General Barnard officiating.

THE INDIAN TROOPS AT SUAKIN.

The following letter appeared in the "Standard" of Aug. 11:—Sir,—I have a friend serving with the Indian contingent sent to Suakin with the object of taking part in the movement on Dongola. From him I received a letter two days ago. It was written at Tokar, and the following is the description given of the place to which he and his brother officers, with the Indian solders under their command, have been consigned:—"This place is the Egyptian convict station, some seventy miles from Suakin; awful place I rightly described as the nethermost hell of bad stations of the world. Dust storms morning, noon, and night, very little water, and indifferent food. The result is that the Commanding Officer and the second in command have both been invalided during the month, and more will have to follow if we do not soon change." I protest strongly against the cynical policy which has condemned to this loathsome Gehenna a body of Her Majesty's forces, with their officers, to act as a convict guard—a duty which in Algeria would devolve upon the Corps Disciplinaire, composed for the most part of criminals and men of notoriously bad character. Another serious complaint I have to make, and that is that since our Indian soldiers were disembarked at that abomination of desolation called Suakin, not one word has been published in any newspaper I have read concerning their sanitary condition, their general well-being, the nature of their employment, and their ultimate destination. I understand that the contingent numbers some four thousand and five hundred men. Since May 20, the date of their landing, have there been no deaths? Have any officers been invalided home? Is there adequate hospital accommodation? Has any thing been done to provide men and officers with some means of alleviating the misery of a protracted sojourn in the torrid and desolate region to which they have been remitted? We hear nothing. As the Psalmist pathetically cries, they are "clean forgotten, like dead men out of mind," and all this time daily reports reach London from the headquarters of the Egyptian part of the expedition, and a crowd of special correspondents and artists follow in their wake, to record with pen and pencil their every movement. Contrast the difference of the treatment of the Queen's soldiers and those of the Khedive—the latter watched over and tended with the tenderest care, their bravery and good conduct carefully reported and enthusiastically praised, their spirits and courage maintained at the highest point by frequent contact with the enemy; the former neglected and forgotten, and some of them, at least, employed in a manner repugnant to the feelings of gallant men whose business is fighting and not keeping guard over Nubian convicts. I appeal to the "Standard," whose interest in our brave and loyal sailors and soldiers is so profound and so constantly displayed, to publish this letter; and I call upon some independent and influential members of Parliament to protest in the House of Commons, against the ignoble use which is being made of the Queen's Indian troops, and to demand that they shall be placed on the same footing with the Egyptians and Soudanese.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

August 8. M.

To the Editor of "The Liberty Review" Lord Stanley of Alderley has addressed the following letter:—

Sir,—I had to shorten my observations yesterday owing to the approaching hour for the division, and I am glad I did so, as it allowed more time for Lord Welby's very useful speech. Will you allow me to complete what I wished to say?

Only two arguments have been advanced in favour of a payment by India. First, precedents; but the precedents are bad, because they originated before the Act of 1858, and at a time when the Government of the day thought it right to get as much as possible from the Court of Directors, and before the existence of the feeling that the people of India are our fellow subjects. This state of opinion was shown when, in 1857, the late Lord Elgin turned aside on his way to China to assist Lord Canning with the troops he was taking with him, and received much praise for so doing. Now he would have received no praise, but much blame, if he had shown any hesitation in assisting the Viceroy. Since 1883 circumstances had altered very much; there had been a great change in public feeling with regard to increasing the burdens on India, and several Secretaries of State had pronounced against action such as that now proposed; the Duke of Argyll had spoken with perhaps more force than the others, and Lord Northbrook's speech against the increase of Home Charges in 1893 ought to have prevented him from twitting Lord Kimberley with inconsistency. Since 1883-84 the financial position of India had become much worse: at that date the gross revenue of India was 71 millions of Rx.; in 1893-94 it had increased to 90 millions Rx. In no European country has there been during that period so large an augmentation of public burdens as in India. It is stated that the increase in the United Kingdom has been 14 per cent, in France 13 per cent., and in India 35 per cent. These figures are taken by a Poona Association from the Statesman's Year Book.

During the past twelve years the Famine Insurance grants have been suspended five times and twice curtailed; the consumption of salt has diminished; the revenue from opium has decreased; administrative reforms have been postponed; and useful expenditure, such as for education, curtailed; yet in 1893-94 the Government granted compensation for loss by exchange to the European services, whose salaries are still on the old footing previous to the overland route, and more frequent furloughs. These figures justify the resistance of the Indian Government and the unanimous opposition of the English press, and the desire expressed by working men that England should not be guilty of this meanness.

With regard to the precedents quoted, if most were furnished by the Liberal party, that would be because the Liberals have been longer in power than the Conservatives. The precedent of Abyssinia was the worst, because India was not concerned whether King Theodore kept his missionary prisoners or not; and Sir Stafford Northcote, candidly or cynically, excused it on the ground of keeping the Bombay army in wind. Lord George Hamilton said of this precedent that there had been a risk in sending these troops away from India, because it was only ten years after the Mutiny. There is a fallacy in that supposition, since, ten years after the Mutiny, its failure and suppression were still fresh in men's minds in India, while every year that elapses since 1857 would dim those recollections, and make it more possible for those who were discontented to think of another attempt. The precedent of 1885 was not a precedent, because the Indian Government was not consulted in time.

The second argument used by the supporters of the Resolution is that India has an interest in the Soudan expedition. This has not been proved, and the arguments for it are, as the "Times" says today, narrow and far-fetched. Before discussing the interest of India in the Soudan expedition, it would be necessary to establish that any one has an interest in that expedition, and that would be difficult. The Suez Canal and Egypt run no real danger from the people of the Soudan; the people of the Soudan bear no enmity to the Egyptians; their enmity is against the British occupation. It has been said that the principal motive for the expedition was to furnish an excuse for prolonging the occupation. Other reasons have been alleged, but they appear to be too futile to be worth repeating. If Egypt were restored to its own Government, Egyptian influence would gradually be re-established over the Soudan by peaceable means, and without bloodshed.

What the country would most wish to know is, who it is that has prevented the Government from giving up its intention in deference to the very generaly-expressed wish of this country, and to avoid discontent, or, as some speakers have said, disaffection, in India. Nobody believes that Lord George Hamilton cares to maintain this policy; his boast on Wednesday of what he had done respecting the troops at Mombassa disproves it; and, if possible, it is very desirable to exonerate the Secretary of State for India. The same may be said of the Prime Minister.

The "Times" has hinted not obscurely that this must be due to some permanent clerk or clerks. Wreckers of ships have existed very recently; is it certain that the Government are not being misled in order to wreck their reputation, and discredit them at the next elections? However that may be, future discredit is certain.

There may be some persons who would deny that this extortion would produce discontent in India. I have met one such, a distinguished Indian civilian, who said they would not be discontented unless stirred up by Europeans. When Indian civilians speak of Europeans, they usually mean indigo planters and interlopers who give trouble to the officials. In this case the Europeans are the Viceroy and his Council, and the majority of the rank-and-file of the officials. That they have not failed in their duty to India will allay rather than fan the discontent.

"The appeal to the public on the occasion of the ditribution of prizes at the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, in aid of the Poor Fund," writes a correspondent, "has fortunately brought in a donation of Rs. 1,000. This munificent gift, it is most pleasing to note, is from a Hindu lady, Nundaiyammai Ammal, widow of Pradavam Sonache'am Pillay, late Tahsildar of Mayaveram, and once a Sub-Magistrate of Palamcottah. When we consider what a temptation it is to both English and Hindu ladies to lavish their wealth in jewels, or in adornment of person, Nundaiyammai Ammal is to be extolled for her liberality and her name handed down to after-time, as the benefactress of many a deserving youth, who might otherwise, without her timely help, never have attained the position this higher education has given him."

Mr. Lyall, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with Miss Lyall, leaves Nagpur on the 4th September. He visits Jubbulpore for one day to arrange for the reception of the Viceregal party in December, and then proceeds to Pachmarhi.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Thorndale 1,970 tons, Captain W F Lorimer, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain C S Denny, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G E Fry, Mr G T Tickel and 85 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt and 5 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding this (Monday) night, from the stream per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator, Captain H Vidos, for Trieste:—Major Bruce, Surgn Major J R Barry, Mr S B Murray and Dr E Sutter.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O. Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain J R London, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (8th August) via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Singapore—Mr and Mrs Herzag, Miss Mascarenhas and two children. From Colombo—Mr Kawa Kani, Mr Ingram, Mrs D Nassurwanjee and three children, Mrs Kapadia, Mrs P Veerjee and child, Mrs Robertson, and Mr Descoars. From Sydney—Mr C P White. From different ports, twenty-four.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clio	1779	Johnson	Hull		F M & Co
C	Drachenfels	1470	Keneweg	Kurrachee		Tata & Co
E C	Drummond	1872	Crockatt	Marseilles	5-9	F Muir & Co
F	Sutlej	2173	Symons	Marseilles	4-9	P & O S N Co
G	Merritt	148	Gilmore			D Abdoola
H	Tenasserim	1860	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Horatio	2560	Wise	Hull	3-9	F Muir
L	Brahmani	524	Budroo			Shepherd & Co
M	Banaviuri	829	Fairweather			Shepherd & Co
O	Stolzenfels	1933	Steifing	Hamburg	3-9	Glade & Co
P	Thorndale	1970	Lorimer		31-8	W & A Graham
Q P	Mercury	2093	Hillen	Belfast	2-9	K Nixon

30 Ton Crane.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bagdad	809				M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Adam	Marmagoa	29-8	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	512	Fakeera			Do.
Kaveri	553	Fakeera			Do.
Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Kurrachee	29-8	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Malacca	2516	Hening	China	1-9	P & O S N Co
3	Mazagon	3280	Daney	Japan	29-8	P & O Co
4	Bisagno	1417	Mancini	China	8-9	F Crocco
6	Pekin	2135	Jephson	China	3-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-9	A Lloyds
9	Nuran	2870	Carson	Calcutta		T Morrrison & Co
12	Aston Hall	2234	McFee	Liverpool	5-9	E Bates
15	Iphee	998	Etienne	P Gulf	5-9	E Baillon
16	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	29-8	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	29-8	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14'5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Peninsular (s)	Wheler	London, Aug 7.
	Birdaswald (s)	Pearn	Calcutta, Aug 12.
30	Mirzapore (s)	London	Shanghai, Aug 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Thorndale (s)	Lorimer	Calcutta.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Mazagon (s)	Denney	Hongkong.
	Novasa (s)	Houstoun	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Thorndale, Captal Lorimer, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Rajpootana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Okhla, for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander	From
17	Assyria s	Rickford	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Horatio s	Wise	Hull via Bombay.
	Stolzenfels s	Freriches	Hamburg via Bombay.
18	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
20	Longbank s	Rout	Liverpool via Bombay.
21	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay.
22	Clio s	Johnson	Hull.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
17	Kapurthala s	Roberts	Bombay.
18	Looksley Hall s	Collin	Havre and Liverpool.
	Assyria s	Rickford	Persian Gulf.
	Torndale s	Lotimer	Bombay.
19	Stolzenfels	Freriches	Hamburg via Bombay.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
20	Horatio s	Wise	Hull via Bombay.
21	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. City of London, Campbell, E. Ryrie & Co., (not known).
" Longbank, Rout, Volkart Brothers, (not known).
" Clio, Johnson, Finlay Muir & Co., for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander	From
26	Eridan s	Cailland	Colombo, Aug 20.
	Lady Armstrong s	Abbott	Madras, Aug 22.
	Loch Tay s	Young	Madras, Aug 22.
	Clan Macgregor s	Harrison	Glasgow, Aug 11.
27	Rewa s	Campbell	London, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26.—Steamers Incharran and Madura.
Aug. 27.—Steamers Clan Lindsay, Cheiydes, City of Bombay, Wanderer, Golconda and Kasera.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel		From
26	Baroda s		Hamburg.
	Henzada s		Rangoon.
	Chanda s		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel		Destination
26	Palitana s		Negapatam.
	Chanda s		Calcutta.
	Purnea s		Rangoon.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 18th to 24th August.)

EXPORTS.

Simla s (Bombay)—142 bales cotton, and 40 corges skins.

Dumra s (Bombay)—315 cwt cotton unpressed, 370 cwt rapeseed, 1801 cwt wheat and 465 corges skins.

Kola s (Bombay)—433 cwt cotton unpressed, 69 cwt wool unpressed etc, 1,739 cwt rapeseed, etc, 5,505 cwt wheat, and 27 cwt rice.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—16,880 cwt wheat, and 312 corges skins.

Stolzenfels s (Antwerp)—1,287 bales cotton

Stolzenfels s (Hamburg and Bremen)—110 bales cotton, and 24 corges hide.

IMPORTS.

City of London s (Liverpool via Bombay)—575 pieces white goods (foreign).

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,036 pieces white goods (foreign), 10,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 2 tons coals.

Mikado s (Hull via Bombay)—3 tons coal and 3 tons coke.

Gisela s (Bombay)—300 pieces prints (foreign).

Maria Valerie s (Trieste)—500 pieces prints (foreign), 13,680 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign).

Dumra s (Bombay)—719 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,694 pieces grey goods (Indian), 150 pieces white goods (foreign), 762 pieces prints (foreign).

Looksley Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,04,569 pieces goods (foreign), 1,17,650 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,23,814 pieces prints (foreign), 71,400 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 84,149 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 550 cwt iron bar, etc, 1,453 cwt steel, 759 tons, coal, and 123 tons coke.

Thorndale s (London)—59 pieces prints (foreign), 300 cwt steel.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—28 cwt spelter.

Kola s (Bombay)—2,069 pieces grey goods (foreign), 6,088 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,904 pieces white goods (foreign) 1000, pieces prints (foreign), 5 pieces prints (Indian), 600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 190 cwt iron bar, etc, 72 cwt copper.

Assyria s (Bombay)—1,250 pieces prints (foreign).

Horatio s (Hull via Bombay)—500 pieces grey goods (foreign), 150 pieces white goods (foreign), 27 cwt iron bar, &c, 576 cwt steel, and 15 cwt spelter.

Stolzenfels s (Hamburg via Bombay)—30 pieces white goods (foreign), 120 pieces prints (foreign), 310 cwt iron bar, etc, 2,870 cwt steel, and 4 cwt copper.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—3,025 pieces grey goods (foreign), 16,912 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,416 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,675 pieces prints (foreign), 2,200 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 10,606 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,701 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 127 cwt iron bar, etc, 49 cwt copper, and 8 cwt yellow metal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 29.

From Glasgow.

City of London s—1 cask brandy, and 1 cask gin, W B Green and Co.

From London.

Shannon s—3 casks glassware, 26 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

Carthage s—4 cases brandy, S J Tellery and Co.

Malacca s—2 cases ham, 2 cases bacon, and 1 case cheese, Bull and Co.

Caledonia s—3 cases whisky, S J Tellery and Co.

Thorndale s—48 cases oilmenstores, and 11 cases medicine, B F Mody; 3 bales paper Abdoolally G Hoosen and Co; 10 cases tobacco, 4 cases soap, and 1 case medicine, Budroodin Nuzerally.

From Antwerp.

Baroda s—1 case perfumed spirit, H Rubitsek and Co.

From Hamburg.

Baroda s—10 cases perfumed spirit, Shamjee Liliadhur; 30 bales brown paper, Abdool K Essabhoy; 1 case glassware T Sharp and Co; 56 drums methylated spirit, H Vishram.

Lindenfels s—1 hogshead brandy S B Fraser and Sons.

Raventhaler s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, S B Fraser and Sons.

From New York.

Imperator s—6 cases lampware, A M Sodder.

From Rotterdam.

Shannon s—35 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—12 bales paper, Abdool Hoosen Yusoofally; 5 case note paper, Abedin Amroodin; 3 cases glassware, The Bombay Incandescent Light and Co.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 11.

4th Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut J H Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice A R Liddell, seconded; Gent Cadet K E Money, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieut, vice J H Lloyd.

1st Dragoons—Sec Lieut the Hon C H C Guest to be Lieutenant, vice R A Wombell, resigned.

2nd Dragoons—Capt H J Scobell to be Major vice the Hon W P Alexander, promoted; Lieut W F Collins to be Captain, vice H J Scobell.

3rd Hussars—Lieut A A Kennedy, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete establishment.

9th Lancers—Sec Lieut J G Stirling to be Lieutenant, vice G P Ellison, promoted.

13th Hussars—Capt W C Smithson to be Major, vice H J Blagrove, promoted; Lieut J H Tremayne to be Captain, vice C Williams, appointed Adjutant; Sec Lieut E W Denny to be Lieutenant, vice J H Tremayne; Capt C Williams to be Adjutant, vice Capt E A Wiggin, who has resigned that appointment.

15th Hussars—Lieut W C Anderson to be Captain, vice R C Cokayne Frith, seconded.

18th Hussars—Major F D Tagart retires on retired pay; Capt P S Marling V C, to be Major, vice F D Tagart.

Royal Malta Artillery—Major, (with local and temporary rank) C Trapani is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Lieut (with local and temporary rank) G D Enriquez to be Captain (with local and temporary rank), on augmentation.

Royal Engineers—Major W F N Noel to be Lieut Colonel, vice R de Villamil, retired. The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieutenants:—E T Rich, P E Hodgson, W E Longfield, M R Kennedy, R L M'Clintock, A A Crookshank, E M Jack, J R E Craster, A J Savage, W Bovet, E O A Newcombe, R W Bell, F A K White, B Borradaile, A A M'Harg, C G Fuller, E N Manley, W H Chaldecott, M O'C Tandy, R K Bagnall Wild, F A Iles.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut F E W Hervey Bathurst to be Lieutenant, vice Lord E H Cecil, seconded.

Coldstream Guards—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—J T Sterling, vice G D Milligan retired, and H B Hawkes, vice J T Sterling, seconded for service on the Staff. The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieutenants:—J McC Steele, vice J H G M, Lord Athlumney, seconded; and N R Wilkinson, vice H B Hawkes; Lieut R H S Wilmot, from 3rd Batt the Sherwood Forresters (Derbyshire Regt), to be Sec Lieut, vice N R Wilkinson.

Scots Guards—Lieut F J Heyworth, to be Captain, vice C E Stracey, retired; Sec Lieut R N W Larking to be Lieutenant, vice F J Heyworth; Gent Cadet J H Cuthbert, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieut, vice R N W Larking.

Regimental District—Brevet Col J L Ross, from Lieut Colonel half pay, to be Colonel to command the 20th Regimental District (the Lancashire Fusiliers), vice Col G Baker, C B, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Major C H Gostling retires on retired pay; Capt W E Graham Login to be Major, vice C H Gostling; Lieut H McMicking to be Captain, vice W C Olpherts, seconded; Sec Lieut R W Duncan to be Lieutenant, vice H McMicking.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Lieut R G A Marriott to be Captain, vice F K Essell, seconded; Sec Lieut G B de M Mairis to be Lieutenant, vice R G A Marriott.

Norfolk Regt—Sec Lieut P S Mathews to be Lieutenant, vice E P Strickland, seconded.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut H M Martin is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt).—Lieut. G F Gardiner to be Captain, vice A J Stephen, seconded; Sec Lieut M H Logan to be Lieutenant, vice G F Gardiner.

Bedfordshire Regt—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—G E F FitzGerald, vice J M Traill, promoted, and R M Stallard, vice T P Johnson, seconded.

Leicestershire Regt—Sec Lieut E L Challenor to be Lieutenant, vice H C Wilder, seconded.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut H O Bishop to be Captain, in succession to Major H W Scott, appointed to the Staff. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut G M Stewart is antedated to Jan 19, 1896, vice H V S Ormond, promoted. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—T G C Bliss, vice R B Blunt, appointed Adjutant, and J M Young, vice H G Bishop.

Cheshire Regt—The following Lieutenants to be Captains—T O Marden, Adjutant, to complete establishment, and W V Moul, vice J Shawe Taylor, seconded for service on the Staff. Sec Lieut B H Chetwynd Stapylton to be Lieutenant, vice W V Moul; Lieut W Martin Leake to be Adjutant, vice Capt T O Marden' whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut S Campbell Johnstone to be Captain, vice A Haig, appointed Adjutant; Sec Lieut G M Hannay to be Lieutenant, vice S Johnston.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut A F H Cox to be Captain vice H O D Hickman, seconded; Sec Lieut E S Carey to be Lieutenant, vice H W Clinch, seconded; Lieut E W Atkinson, from 3rd Bn, to be Second Lieutenant, vice E S Carey.

East Surrey Regt—Super Capt L T Bowles to be Captain, vice A E Cooper, retired; Lieut L G Ionides to be Captain, vice L C G Tuffnell, appointed Adjutant 3rd Worcestershire Regt; Sec Lieut H H Sproule to be Lieutenant, vice L G Ionides.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut L P H Bliss to be Captain, vice J M B Kennedy, retired; Sec Lieut T H F Price to be Lieutenant, vice L P H Bliss.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Lieut H W Cobb is seconded for service with the British Guiana Police. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut P Coode is antedated to Jan 1, 1896, vice H W Cobb.

Dorsetshire Regt—Super Lieut H A Mansel to be Lieut, vice E FitzClarence, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Lieut H W P Waters to be Captain, vice T Lamb, seconded; Lieut G Carlyon, from half pay, to be Lieut vice H W P Waters, with precedence next below Lieut A Jolly-Flood.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Lieut A S Adkins to be Captain, vice G S C Jenkinson, promoted. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—P M Dove, vice A S Adkins, R P Sadler, vice F B Maurice, seconded; G Knowles, vice J M S Crealock resigned; C Bliss, vice M Stainforth, resigned.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut K Z P Macaulay to be Lieutenant, vice G H Wylde Browne, promoted.

Manchester Regt—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—D A D M'Vean, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice A W Marden, appointed Adjutant; D R Paton, to complete establishment.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Capt T M Hawtayne to be Major, vice E W Newland, resigned.

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut E G G T Baines to be Captain vice F F W Daniell, appointed Adjutant.

Durham Light Infantry—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains—B W L M'Mahon, vice F S Robb, seconded; M D G Jones, vice C V Gunning, retired. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—B C Fairfax vice B W L M'Mahon; E A C Blake, vice M D G Jones; Sec Lieut R Tyndall from the South Staffordshire Regt to be Second Lieutenant vice B C Fairfax; Lieut W Gibson, from 3rd Bn the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians) to be Second Lieutenant, vice E A C Blake.

Royal Irish Rifles—Sec Lieut G M Molloy to be Lieutenant vice W Atkins, promoted into the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)

Connaught Rangers—Sup Capt C J C rdea to be Captain vice F G W Jones, retired.

Army Service Corps—Capt A K Gillespie is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Army Medical Staff—The undermentioned Surgeon Lieutenants to be Surgeon Captains:—C G Spencer, M B, F R C S, Eng; C E P Fowler, F R C S Eng; T H J C Goodwin, H E B Porter, A E C Keble, A J Lattey, D J Collins, M B; St J B Killery, H C French, W H Smith, W P Barter, E M Williams, J R M'Munn, and J B Anderson.

Army Pay Department—Chief Paymr and Hon Col G J C Whittington is placed on retired pay; Staff Paymr and Hon Lt Col H W Bateman to be Chief Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Colonel, vice Hon Col G J C Whittington; Staff Paymr and Hon Lt Col H Potter is placed on retired pay; Staff Paymr and Hon Major de la P Robinson is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Paymr and Hon Major F G Hamley to be Staff Paymr, vice Hon Lt Col H Potter, Capt H Q Pinhorn, the East Lancashire Regt. to be Paymaster.

Indian Staff Corps—Col C A Porteous, C I E, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

Memoranda—Major and C I F H Maturin, half pay, retires on retired pay. Capt H M Johnston, half pay, Royal Engineers, is placed on retired pay. Dep-Com and Hon Lieut P O'Donnelly, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Depy Asst Com W Hobbs, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

Appointments.

Captains—G N A Pollard, to Malabar (Aug 25); W Wilson to Endymion (Aug 18); C C Drury, to Hood, when recommissioned (undated); W des V Hamilton, to Hawke, when recommissioned (undated).

Commander—J G Heugh, D S O, to Galatea, (Sept 6).

Staff Commander—W J N Baird, to Victory, additional, for Hercules (Aug 18).

Lieutenants—G C Quayle, to Pembroke, additional, for Pelorus, for navigating duties (Aug. 21); P C Pearson, to Buzzard (Aug 25); C S Wills, to Comus, for navigating duties (Aug 18); E H Edwards, to vivid, additional, for Pearl, for navigating duties (undated); L L Dundas, to Crescent (Aug 25); F G Brine to Warspite (Aug. 12) J D Allen, to Hood additional, when recommissioned; and S T Armitage, to Cossack (Aug. 18); B H Fanshawe, to Victory, additional, for Latonia, (Aug. 16); H. C Grenfell to Thunderer, for gunnery duties; F Elton, to Alexandra, additional, for Coast guard at Lyme, and A R F Bailey, to Dreadnought, for Coastguard at Clifden (Sept. 1); and R S Williams, to Royal Oak, reappointed on promotion temporarily (July 14).

Sub-Lieutenant, R N R.—W H Alford, to Pallas, for twelve months training as Acting-Lieut. (Aug. 25).

Surgeon—H St D Griffiths, to Alexandra, additional, for temporary service (Aug 19).

Midshipment—A M Stancomb, C H Davey, and C A Scott, to Grafton; G R Nixon and H D Marryat, to St George; C E Cundall and A L Gresson, to Fox; B W L Nicholson, to Ramillies; J C W Henley, L D Fisher, C St. C Cameron, and F G G Chilton, to Trafalgar; H G L Oliphant, and J Jones, to Cambrian; W de M Egerton, T B Scott, and W Cadman, to Hood; E A Rushton, G F W Grayson, and P H Gordon, to Hawke; A C Cole and W H S Ball, to Howe; R C Docking, to Coilingwood; W F Sells, to Ramilies, additional, and C T Scriven, H C D field, and the Hon R A R Plunkett, to Revenge (Aug. 18); P S Rickcord, H P Smyth-Osbourne, E L B Lockyer J A Fellows, H R Pickell, C L Long, J B P Thomas, A B S H Master, and R E Gore, to Talbot; G A Wells and J B Waterlow, to Crescent, additional; B W M Fairbairn and the Hon. A R H Ramsay, to Majestic; T C Miller, C M Forbes, R E Thoyts and G L Laurin, to Magnificent; D W Roe, to Resolution; A R W Woods and W W Diggle, to Royal Sovereign; W F French, to Blake; R C S Hunt, to Repulse; S H Moores, to Empress of India (Sept. 15); and M D Evans, to Hawke, when recommissioned, undated.

Fleet Engineers.—G J Ross, to Cyclops (Aug. 1); W H T Bills, to Malabar (Aug 25).

Staff Engineers—G B Alton, to Talbot (Sept 15); W H Bramsdon, to Victory, additional, for gun and torpedo boats (Aug 6).

Chief Engineers—S G deer, to Pembroke, additional for service in dockyard (July 5); J E Jenkings, to Victory, additional, for Gladiator (Aug 6).

Engineers—F Wise, to Tyne (Aug 1); J S Gibson-Sugars, to Skipjack; P Bingham, to Teazer (Aug 18); G H Stainton to Crescent, undated; E J Campbell, to Pembroke; C R Rogers, to Collossus (Aug 8); G C Nicholson, to Talbot (Sept 15); H T Garwood to Victory, additional, for Mars (Aug 13).

Assistant Engineers—P D Maltby, to Vernon (Aug 18); H Bell, to Talbot (Sept 15); A G V Salter, to Alexandra (Aug 12); H S Garwood, to Magdola, and P C W Wowe, to Barfleur (Aug 13).

Probationary Assistant Engineers—J T Massey, to Victory, for Terrible (Aug 8); R Kilpatrick, to Endymion, additional, and F Kelly, to Cambrian, additional (Aug 18).

Gunners—A H Holl, to Boxer; J Jones, to Bruizer; F S Lowlett, to Dragon; E H Baldwin, to Banshee; W G Richards, to Handy; F J Stock, to Hart (Aug 18).

Acting Gunners—W P English, to Pembroke, additional, for Tribune; R Cole, to Boscawen; A Baynton, to Pembroke, additional, for Garnet; G F Lace, to Pembroke, additional, for Pelorus; C Ansell, to Victory, additional, for Iris; F Pound, to Pembroke, additional, for Audacious; W A Rose, to Vernon, additional, for Seagull (Aug 18).

Boatswains—F Minty, to Terror; R Reed, to Victory additional, for Duke of Wellington; S Rogers, to Terror, additional, for Shah (Aug 25); J J Bly and G Offard, to Hood, additional (Aug 18); W J Gundry, to Northampton (Aug 6).

Carpenter—G Reeves, to Malabar (Aug 25).

Chief Officers of Coastguard—R Herraghty, to Colossus, additional, for Carnarvon; J W G Merchant, to Mersey, additional, for Brightlingsea; W Leary, to Galatea, for Scarborough (Aug 21).

Admiralty, Aug 4, 1896—Assistant-Paymaster Francis Reginald Luke has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (July 13).

Aug 5—Lieutenant on probation Arthur Joseph Burges to be Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet (Oct 31, 1895)

Aug 7—The following Assistant-Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—E L Stuar, G H Stainton, A P L Dupen, J Mountifield, W M Whayman, H B Moorshead, K O Hartford, J P Good (this officer's death has been reported as having occurred on July 28, 1896), W Rattey, C C Sheen, C F Dunn, W Hart, W A Wallis. To be Acting Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet:—W H Glasspole and F S Moss.

Aug 8—Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut P J Pape has been confirmed as a Sub-Lieutenant. The following gentleman has been appointed as a Sub-Lieutenant:—F C Armistead. Engineer P M'Phail has been promoted to the rank of Senior Engineer.

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Hot Feet, Tired Feet
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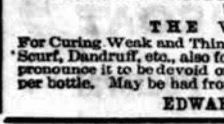

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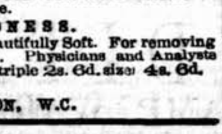

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
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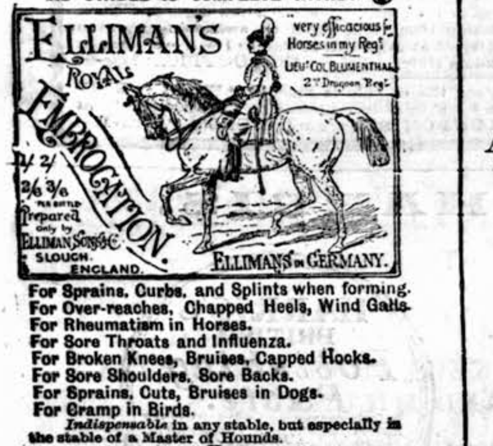
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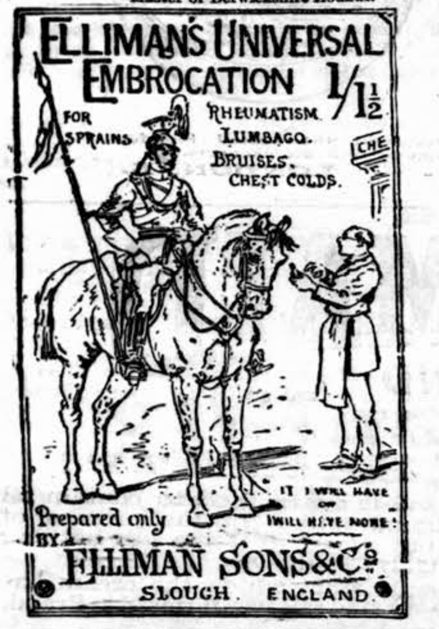

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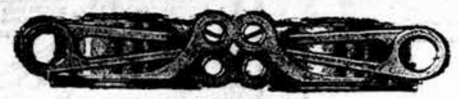

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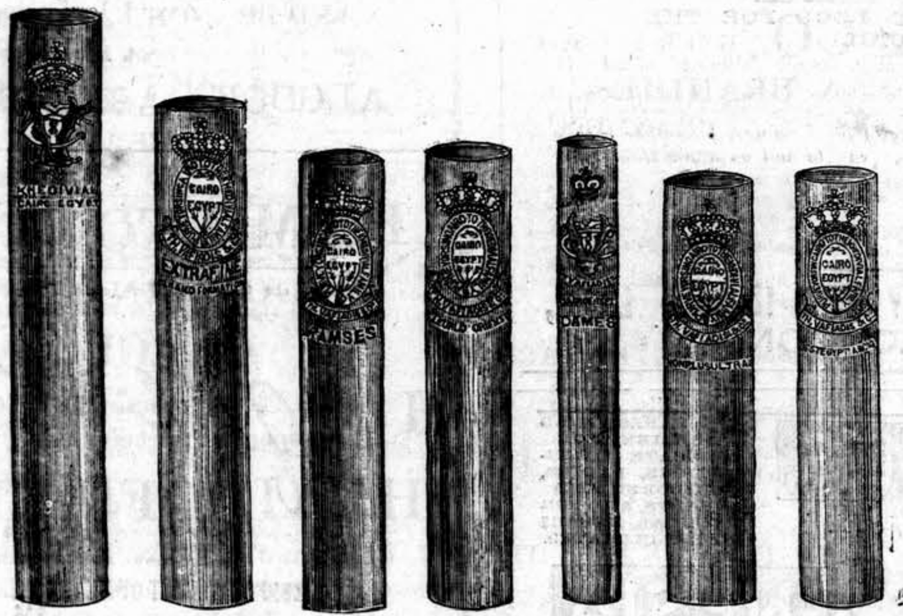

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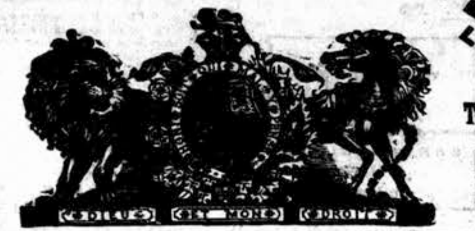

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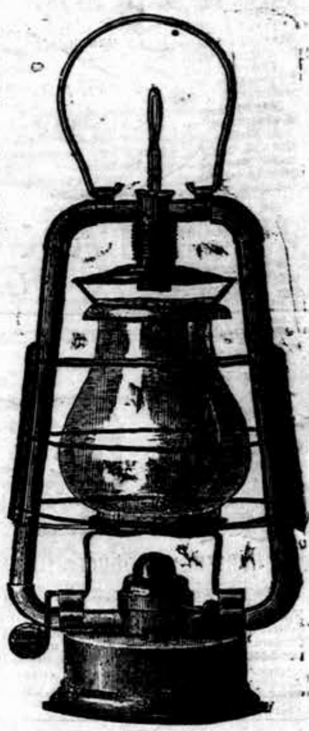

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No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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